INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 266— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 30 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	All	16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..	vessels	20,837
16 "	Razmak ..		16,602
22 "	Malwa * ..	will	16,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929		now	
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Rampura ..	from	16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	Bombay	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	without	11,518
15 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
"	Rampura ..	at	16,601
"	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
"	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	Aden.	19,000
"	Mantua * ..		10,946
"	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	20 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
Date about 9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
31st Oct.	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd Nov	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
5th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
7th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th Oct.	10th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "
Honolulu Maru..	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd "
Celebes Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).
BY
K. NATARAJAN
EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."
With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC

INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMMALONG".
Telephone—21073.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper

FORWARD

Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward

BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE

Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager, Forward. Date.....

Sir,

We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.

We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pan.. ..Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Mahomedan GRADUATE and an UNDER-GRADUATE (with Gujarathi preferred) for an up-country High School. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 300 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, and ACCOUNTANTS for branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31291

WANTED—A LADY SUPERVISOR to supervise the Maternity and Child Welfare work in the town. She will have three midwives to help her. Pay 150/- p.m. with 30/- as conveyance allowance and 15/- p.m. house rent. Private practice not allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials to reach the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Board, ALIGARH by 20th November, 1928.
A 31286

WANTED—(1) ACCOUNTANTS, (2) ONE INSPECTOR, (3) MANAGERS, (4) ONE AUDITOR, All must have bank experience, trained, or B. Com., stating age and qualifications with testimonials on Rs. 100-5-200 and Rs. 150-10-250 according to qualifications. The applications with their testimonials should in this office before next month. Graduates will be preferred. Apply to the MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA LD., LAHORE.
A 31289

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WINDOW SHEET PANES AND PLATE GLASS—In India the first and the most upto date factory for the Manufacture of Glass Panes of thickness 1/16" to 3/8" is U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad. The sheets are faultless, price moderate. Please write for your supply.
T R31287

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE MODEL MILLS NAGPUR, LIMITED—LOST MISLAID OR DESTROYED—The Temporary Transfer Receipt No. 1248 in respect of one share No. 15804 of the Model Mills Nagpur, Limited in the name of Homee Cawasji Chavra has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. All claims in respect of this share shbuld be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company. Lloyds Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate receipt will be issued to the above named owner. D. J. REGISTRAR, Secretary.
PB R1259

TENDERS.

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS, COMPANIES AND OTHERS

THE TINNEVELLY TEXTILES, LTD.

THE UNDERSIGNED as Official Liquidator of the above Company is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the Mill, Engine, Houses, Land, Hereditaments, Buildings and Messuages known as the Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., situate at Koilpatti, Tinnevelly District, Southern India and the Engines, Mill gear, and fixed and moveable Machinery implements and utensils upon or used in or about the said premises, full particulars of which can be obtained at his Office Post Box No. 16, Madras.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the said Official Liquidator at his said Office in a cover endorsed "Tinnevelly Textiles Tender" and should be delivered not later than the 19th day of November, 1928.

3. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

4. A form of Tender and a copy of the Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned at his Office.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1928.

Sir JAMES SIMPSON, Kt., M.L.A.,
Post Box No. 16,
Madras.
Name and address of the Official Liquidator.

31288

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CELLS. ALKALINE. ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Cells. Alkaline, Electric Train Lighting." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Novmeber, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th October, 1928.
31281

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WEEK END TICKETS.

IN FUTURE FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS travelling on week end tickets are permitted to reserve their berths only one day in advance. Week end tickets therefore may be purchased at Victoria Terminus on Thursdays instead of on Fridays. The journey on week end tickets may not however be commenced before Friday unless otherwise notified from time to time and the period of completion of the return journey will be Tuesdays mid-day as usual.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay,
26-10-1928.
31292

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1928, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1928.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th October to 10th November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate Fort,
Bombay, 15th October, 1928.
31263

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client HASANALLY SHER MAHOMED has contracted to purchase from Bai REHMATBAI, widow of Ismail Mahomed, the undermeitioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and Ground Rent Tenure free from Sanad situate, lying and being at Pydhownie Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 325.77 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Rent Roll No. 2478, Cadastral Survey No. 1078 of Mandvi Division Collector's last Rent Roll No. 7064 Laughton's Survey No. 2958 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1043 Street No. 39, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by property of Hasam Abubaker, on or towards the West by the property of Bandeally Shivji Visram, on or towards the North by Pydhowni Road and on or towards the South by property of Jirajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1928.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31290

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "BUGA MANSIONS" AT LALWADY, SOPARIBAUG ROAD, PAREL (NEAR TRAMWAY BUS TERMINUS).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Valimahomed Abu Bagha, the deceased, Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of August, 1922, made between the said Valimahomed Abu Bagha of the one part and Rao Saheb Teju Kaya and Vajbai, his wife, the original Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises.

LOTS NO. 1 & 2 being portions of the entire Mortgaged premises will, in the first instance, be put up for sale one after the other. In the event, the said Lots No. 1 and 2 or either of them not being sold, the whole of the Mortgaged premises as described in the Schedule hereunder written or the remaining portion thereof excluding the Lot which may have been sold will be finally put up for sale in one one lot on the same day.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land, with the building, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalwady Soparibaug Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1095 square yards or thereabouts being part of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 2539, Cadastral Survey No. 52, of Parel, Sewri Division, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "F" Ward No. 113 (5), Street No. 4E, Soparibaug Road.

LOT NO 2.—All that piece of land, with buildings, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lalwady Soparibaug Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1108 square yards or thereabouts, being part of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 2539, Cadastral Survey No. 52 of Parel, Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "F" Ward Nos. 114 and 115 (1), Street No. 1 in rear and 6 Soparibaug Road.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the whole of the Mortgaged premises.

All that piece of land or ground, with buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalwady Soparibaug Road, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12026 square yards or thereabouts being part of a larger piece of land, bearing New Survey No. 2539, Cadastral Survey No. 52 of Parel, Sewri Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "F" Ward Nos. 113 (1a), 113 (1aa), 113 (1) (4), 113 (1ab), 113 (5), 113 (6), 114 and 115 (1), and 115 (1a), Street Nos. 4AA, 4AAA, 4 and 4D, 4AB, 4E, 4F, 1 in rear and 6, and 6AA, Soparibaug Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Soparibaug Road, on or towards the West, partly by the property of the Jam Mills and partly by the property of the Islam Mills, on or towards the North by the property of the said Islam Mills, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Anandjee Ludha and partly by the property of the said Jam Mills.

For full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their Office, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The entire property consists of two hugh dwelling buildings with shops at ground floor in front, two ground floor chawls and motor garages in the rear besides there is a vast area of vacant land which can be utilised for building purpose.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 6-30 p.m.

THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS

PRESENT

RED OLEANDERS.

A translation of the Bengali drama

ROKTO-KOROBI

by

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE SONGS WILL BE IN THE ORIGINAL BENGALI

The Role of Nandini will be played by Srimati Sunalimdevi
Directed by Srimati Mrinalin Chattopadhya
Editor 'Shama'a'

POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., LD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE HARTMANS

WITH THEIR AMERICAN FOURSOME

In a brilliant repertoire of modern acrobatic and comedy dancing, never before seen in Bombay.

In conjunction with

"A BROADWAY BUTTERFLY"

featuring
DOROTHY DEVORE—LOUISE FAZENDA.

A beautiful screen version of the night-life on Broadway—of Lights that Lure—of Pleasures that Destroy.
DON'T MISS THESE DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Popular, Frozen-Faced Comedian:—

BUSTER KEATON

In the Greatest Success of his Career—United Artists' Comedy Drama in 6 Reels

COLLEGE

SCREAMY SIDE OF HIGHER THOUGHT WITH MORE CAMPUS CAPERS THAN THERE ARE STARS IN THE HEAVENS!

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER CUTTINGS, HIDE PIECES AND HARDA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 898 of 1927 (Halimabai vs. Jenabai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's Bungalow, Koliwada, Dharavi.

97 Bags Leather cuttings.
3 bales Hide pieces.
30 Bags Harda.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON MARKET

35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patla) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

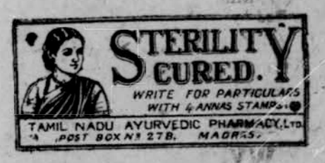
Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret

For Full Particulars Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co.,
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—363, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.



DIABETES and ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

The public is hereafter informed that Messrs K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialist, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago; and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inheritory or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specifics are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of Highest authorities, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Dept. 5.
(of the above firm)
Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2, Delhi.

N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form, will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere, medical men will be preferred.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK

FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—SHORT COVERING—GOOD UNDERTONE—FUTURES 25 TO 19 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 27.

Good buying by trade and short covering continued to predominate during the short session to-day and set-backs were easily wiped off. After opening 4 points higher, the market improved under short covering and trade buying. There was absence of either hedge or speculative selling and the market displayed a good tone. Scattered profit-taking sales have had no effect. Weather reports were fairly favourable, yet the market closed 2 points off the best of the day. The net rise in the near futures was 25 points while distant months advanced 19 points. Spots were steady and improved 20 points to 19.60c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 22 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 25 points to 18.80c.

After a sharp decline of about 65 points since the issuance of the last Census Ginning report, the market to-day witnessed absence of selling pressure. There was some covering which in conjunction with trade demand helped to-day's recovery. It remains to be seen whether the improvement is a temporary natural reaction or the otherwise, but it seems probable that at lower prices South is not inclined to hedge cotton. Recent liquidation has improved the technical situation to some extent which may result in steadier markets fluctuating within narrow limits in view of the next Bureau report.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. Decemer highest 19.37 plus .25
N. Y. December lowest 19.15 plus .15
N. Y. January highest 19.34 (11.48 a.m.)
N. Y. January lowest 19.11 (at the opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 27th instant:—

Shorts covering; less for sale. Tone of market good.

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bomay, Oct. 27.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 25th Oct.		62,776
Same time last season		84,348
Exports from 1st Sept. to 25th Oct:	1928	1927
United Kingdom	2,835	6,893
Continent	1,06,238	54,704
China	40,292	3,400
Japan	1,44,380	55,910
Coast Ports	3,248	2,692
U. S. A.	230	....
Total	2,97,423	1,23,599

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 25th Oct. 1928 22,967
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 25th Oct. 1928 19,412
Same period last year 153,284
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 25th Oct. 1928 704,747
Same time last year 2,38,242

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28.
Receipts to date 27-10-28	3640000	3650000
Receipts Yesterday 27-10-28	77000	61000
Exports to date 27-10-28	2045000	2036000
Stock at Ports 26-10-28	2011000	2281000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-10-28	954000	1097000
Stock at Liverpool 26-10-28	549000	929000
Visible Supply 26-10-28	5482000	5756000
Quantity in Sight 26110-28	5482000	5756000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/10, highest Rs. 48/11, lowest Rs. 48/8, closing Rs. 48/8/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4-7-10 1/2, closing Rs. 4-7-7 1/2.

Groundnutseeds February delivery opening Rs. 54/5, lowest Rs. 54/3/6, closing Rs. 54/4/6.

LIVERPOOL

TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—HEDGES WELL ABSORBED—FUTURES 7 TO 5 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES— SPOT AMERICAN 10.44d.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 8 points and improved 3 points on good trade fixing call sales. Hedge selling was well absorbed and the market displayed good tone. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 7 points to 10.44d. per lb and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire futures for January and May closed at 10d. per lb. at a decline of 8 points. Egyptian futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 10 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 27th instant:—

Trade demand and speculative purchases are not sufficient to off-take large hedges. Consider purchases under ten pence will show fair profits but do not anticipate large rise in the near future owing to hedging. South offers freely over 10-2/4d. but think short side risky.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 27th instant:—

Hedge sales absorbed by trade fixing call sales. Good buying on limits.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 3,364,000."

"New York Cables:—Less pressure to sell."

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Being favourably influenced by a rise of 25 points in New York futures, the local market opened firm at Rs. 357 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 358|12 on buying by local jobbers. The buying was influenced by cables of too cool weather over the cotton growing belt in the United States of America. At this level there was absence of buying and prices declined to Rs. 358 on selling by local operators. The offerings were well absorbed and the market grinded at about Rs. 358 for a cosiderable time. Liverpool market was due to open 8 points higher on parity with Saturday's New York close, but opened firm as anticipated at a rise of 11 points. This firmness was already discounted beforehand but the market presented a better outlook and prices improved As. 8 per candy. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	358	8	0
Oomra D.J.	327	8	0
Bengal D.J.	289	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

January	236.30 plus 2·60
April	234.30 plus 2·30

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool cables being unchanged at a rise of 11 points, the local market ruled somewhat quiet on profits-taking. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 357.
Oomra D./J. 327
Bengal D./J. 287.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
Bombay, Oct. 29.
Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoannt Oil Ready Rs. 643|5|0 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,236
Linseed	1,140
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	639
Gingellyseeds	412
Poppyseed	31
Groundnuts	11,251
Castorseed	516
Rice	579
Myrabollams	460
Cottonseed	1,174
Gram	1,174
Joowar	6,394
Bajree	781
Coal	120 tons.

POONA BIDS FAREWELL

SIR LESLIE WILSON

ADDRESS TO RETIRING GOVERNOR

POONA, Oct. 29.

With great pomp and gorgeous state ceremonials, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson made their public departure from Poona this morning. The Governor and Lady Wilson left the Meteorological Office in a state carriage, passed through Budhwar Chowk, Moti Chowk, Somwar Path and Bekal Chowk to the Railway Station. They were cheered by crowds lined on both sides of the route and were profusely garlanded en route at a number of places.

On arrival at the Railway Station they were received at the entrance to the main hall by the members of the Executive Council, Bombay Government, the Ministers, the G. O. C. Southern Command, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary and the Commissioner, Central Division. His Excellency accompanied by the G. O. C. then inspected the Guard of honour drawn up in the station yard After inspecting the guard of Honour His Excellency and Lady Wilson preceded by the Personal staff proceeded to the dais on the station platform which was gaily decorated.

A DISTINGUISHED GOVERNOR.

After the presentation of Nawab Shah Rooksha Yar Jung, President, Poona Suburban Municipality by the Collector of Poona, the Governor was presented with a farewell address by the Suburban Municipality in a silver casket in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering including bejewelled Chiefs and Sardars of Deccan, the Executive Members and Ministers, Bombay Government, the Grand Officer Commanding the Southern Command, the President of the Bombay Council, the member of the Council of State representing the Central Division, and civil and military officials, Nawabshah Rooksha Yar Jung, President of the Municipality, read the address, which *inter alia*, stated that they could not contemplate without the greatest regret that the moment in which they were called to bid adieu to the Gover, nor who was so courteous affable, accessible, sympathetic, popular and illustrious as His Excellency amidst halo of tributes and attributes which surrounded the august name of His Excellency had come. They were grateful to His Excellency for accepting their humble quota of address of farewell. They were also gratefully conscious of the comprehensive educational and medical schemes His Excellency had initiated and the personal attention paid to them. Distinguished as His Excellency had been for his truly paternal work in uplifting the condition of the masses the name of Sir Leslie Wilson was honoured and revered throughout the Presidency. Tributes were also paid to Lady Wilson. The address said that for her mission of mercy the hearts of the women and children of Poona were overflowing with gratitude and in them would be enshrined for ever her gracious name.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor replying to the address said it was very largely with the aid of mutual understanding and appreciation that the wheels of the administration were enable to turn smoothly. and he had not the slightest doubt in his own mind that better results were obtained both by Governments and by local bodies by working together in spirit of mutual trust and sympathy rather than in a spirit of opposition and conflict. He was very fully acknowledged the loyalty that had always been exhibited by the Poona Suburban Municipality, sometimes in the face of considerable adverse criticism, he was fully convinced that it was by means of sturdy independence of thought and action, and by refusing to be misled by catchwords, however attractive and however influentially spread abroad that the growth of a truly national spirit could best be promoted. In bidding farewell with feelings of real sorrow he said he would never forget the wonderful kindness Lady Wilson and he had always received here.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson then shook hands with the Chief the executive council members and Ministers, Officials and others who were presented to them and were profusely garlanded. Governor and Lady Wilson next proceeded to the special train. After three cheers had been called for His Excellency and Lady Wilson the special train moved slowly amidst salute of seventeen guns.

Replying to the address, Sir Leslie Wilson said that better results are obtained both by Goewrnment and by local bodies, by working tobether in a spirit of mutual trust and sympathy, rather than in a spirit of opposition and conflict.

The Governor fully acknowledged the loyalty that has always been exhibited by the Poona Suburban Municipality, sometimes in the face of considerable adverse criticism. In spite of that criticism, they had had the courage of their convictions and did not hesitate to follow publicly the course they thought to be right, and which they thought to be in the best interested of the country at large.

It was by means of such sturdy independence of thought and action and by refusing to be mised by catchwords, however attractive and however influentially spread abroad that the growth of a truly national spirit could best be promoted.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

London Ready				26/13
London Forward				26/14
America cent.				58/8
China		op. 2-7-13		cl. 2-7-12
Ready	60/2.			
	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	
Asoje	60/5	60/5	60/1	60/2
Kartik	60/8	60/8	60/4	60/5
Tejimundi	/14/-			
Mangsor	60/10	60/10	60/6	60/7
Tejimundi	1/4			

GOLD.

Ready	21/5/9
Asoje	21/5/6
Kartik	21/5
National City	21/8/9
N. Manordass	21/8/3
N. Motilall	21/5/9

WHEAT MARKET.

BEARISH FEELING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 27th instant:—

1-20 p.m.—"Recovery due to reports Canadian crop not as large as estimated. Private report here maintains 575, we still consider market likely to go lower."

4-25 p.m.—"Our American House cables wheat has everyone guessing. There has been considerable short covering during the past few days but trade is bearish feeling that break must come."

Wheat Prices:
Dec. close at 9s. 3 5/8d.
Mar. close at 9s. 3 1/2d.
May close at 9s. 3 5/8d.
March Chicago wheat close at 122 1/2 cents.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Ready prices have improved by about one anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward prices are nearly unaltered. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sirsa Rs. 8-9 1/2 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8-9 1/2 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 8-9 1/2 per F.B.H.
S.S. Warfield Rs. 8-9 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 8-9 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H. ....
Shipment October Rs. 8/6 per F.B.H
Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 8-6 1/2 per F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8-7 1/2 pe rcwt. F.B.H.
Tone.—Steady.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

D./J. Bengal	288
A./M. Broach	358
D./J. Oomra	327

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	300	295	290
Rajputana	300	295	290
Sindh-Punjab	298	293	288

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Toyomankwa	Khamgaon 256
200	do.	Pandurna 257
100	Mithubhai Nathoo	Karunja 325
100	do.	Julna 320
100	Patel & Co.	Bengal New 302
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Gulabpura 268
100	do.	Bengal 280
100	Colaba Land Mill	Satona 325
100	do.	Sandhamerican 355
200	Japan T. & Co.	Khandesh 256
200	Volkart Bros.	Jalna 250
200	Breul & Co.	Khamgaon 285
100	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Bengal 270

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Heavy Transfer Trading.

SOME LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Following figures of raw cotton prices, cotton mill shares opened steady at a small rise of about Rs. 2/8. Today being the last tranfer day, most of the business was purely of transferring open commitments to the next settlement. However, some operators prepared to liquidate purchases and some active scrips registered mild declines. At the decline there was some resistance, yet the tone was quiet. Tata Iron & Steel shares opened steady and recorded some improvement which was not only lost but prices declined on rather free liquidation. The offerings were well absorbed but the tone was rather quiet. Tata Hydros ruled firm on continuous support by bull operators. Other industrial shares ruled rather steady with a limited turn over of business.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 386/4
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 845.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506-4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487/8.
Century (100) (yr. 29) 398/12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3 143/12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 136/4.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 280.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0/10/6
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil. 14.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-1/2 785.
Finlay (100) 0, 115
Framji Petit (1,000) 925.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 370.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 209-6.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1685
Madhowji Dharam (100) nil, 45.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 45.
Minerva (90) 83.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170-10.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Gouldas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100) O. 245.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95.
Pubaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 227|8.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 507/8.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 469/8.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 65.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90 2495
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 361/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 820.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4|12.
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 278/12.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 80.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 295.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 80 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 12
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. I. X. D. 22/14.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 pd.) 30 p.c. 2325
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 14/6.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 283/12.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) X.D. 80/-.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Rs. 80/4.
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 1, 80/4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 82.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4 23-10.
Central India Mining (10) 0, 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 135.
Indian Cement O. (250) 384/6.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 276|4.
Punjab Cement (10) 16.
United Cement (100) 105.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 180.
Shivrajpurs (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 100
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandya Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 700.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Subapathy (500) Rs. 100

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000), 4 p.c. 710.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12. 1182/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1182-8
Tata Power O. (1,000) 522-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Mannad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	66	2,163	601
Central India	849	6,523	7,259
Barsi and Nagar		1,979	1,204
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,062	606
Berar	291	13,441	4,654
Central Provinces	436	8,287	2,852
Total Oomras	1,642	33,455	17,176
Dholera	226	2,354	12,532
N.-W. Provinces	1,010	16,826	8,374
Rajputana	56	1,198	5,446
Sind-Punjab	83	539	4,880
Broach		2,505	2,345
Coomta & Dharwar	270	2,184	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	61	2,462	2,636
Cocoanada		1	-
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		897	6,043
Persian		30	1,855
American		778	18,088
Egyptian and African		3,942	4,288
Total		3,348 69,171	86,004

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	650	109,303	61,597
Japan & China	728	184,872	59,310
Coast Ports		3,248	2,692
Up-country by Rail		22,967	10,878
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,401	2,920
Total		1,378 344,791	1,37,397

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	300	
,, Fine	295	
,, F.G.	280	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	
,, F.G.	280	
Wardha-Hingf. Fine	335	325
Nagpur Fine	335	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	310
Arvi Fine	325	310
Amraoti Fine	320	295
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	280
Mulkapur Fine	305	275
Khandesh Fine	290	270
Muthia Fine,		nil.
Muthia F.G.		235
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		280/90
Purna F.G.G.S.		280
Parbani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		285
Indore/Ujjain Fine		280
Burwah Sanavad Fine		280/85
Surat Fine	nil.	
Broach Fine	345	
Broach F.G.	nil.	
Westerns, M.G.	325	
Cambodia M.G.	410	
Miraj/Sangli M.G.	335	
Compta Good	350	
Dhollera	nil	
Kadi/Viramgam	nil.	

AMERICAN COTTON.

Crop Movement at its Zenith.

50 PER CENT. "FINDS HOME."

The following weekly cotton market Report issued by Messrs. Langley & Co. on the 29th inst., states that more than half the crop has already found a home.

AMERICANS.

"Our last report was dated 22nd October since which date values in New York on balance are lower by about quarter of a cent.

During last week, the key to the position appeared to be the weakening of the spot basis which was appatent in the South over last week-end and has since been in evidence both in New York and Liverpool. With crop movement at its height, the preponderance of arrivals over offtake was considerable and the resultant hedge selling persistent and heavy. Further more, although during July and August spinners bought very little, September purchases were on a much larger scale, leaving the Trade in a position to ease of with the approach of prices to the 20 cent. level. With crop movement at its zenith and Trade interest temporarily on the decline the market, in receding only 78 points from the high mark of the 17th October and recovering 25 points of that decline on Saturday, acted well.

As we remarked last week, supply and requirements at the moment appear to be extraordinarily well balanced as, with a crop of 14,800,000 including linters a reduction in consumption of one million bales would be necessary to leave the carry-over unchanged at the end of July next year. There is sufficient doubt as to the probability of such a reduction in consumption with prices under 20 cents to encourage the spinner to be interested for more than his immediate requirements on all recessions to 19 cents or under. Prices so far this season have ranged between 22 3/4 cents and 17 3/4 cents, and it seems to us that the spinner who looks to future requirements at the time of greatest hedge selling pressure when the price level is at or under 19 cents, gives himself a better chance of a good average for the season than one who waits until the peak of crop movement is passed. Later, it must not be forgotten that most of the hedges recently sold must be bought back, and hedging operations, instead of creating a constant source of supply of contracts for the market will create a steady demand for contracts as the price of cotton is fixed or the merchant, who goes long of basis, sells his cotton to the Mills. Through the medium of hedge contracts the American cotton crop is marketed in approximately four months although the ultimate consumer may spread the purchase of his requirements throughout the whole year. More than half the crop has already found a home—temporarily may be insomuch as it has not yet reached the consumer but permanent in that the depressing effect of its marketing has been felt in the Future markets. The consumer, on the other hand has bought nothing like half his requirements for the season, and the balance of facts is, in our opinion, still in favour of the constructive side.

BOMBAY.

Prices over the week are lower by about ten rupees.

From the point of view of India the unfortunate effects of the recent rains in the Oomra district cannot be overestimated. One has only to visualise a low grade American cotton against a red leaf new crop sample of Indian cotton with bloom and nice style and to remember that the initial cost of the latter is less than the former to realise the additional export demand which might well have come to India had the Oomra crop not been damaged. Of black leaf cotton there are seven lacs already in Bombay against 2 1/4 last year and the more desirable styles are already being shipped at the expense of new crop arrivals of similar quality. Open weather from now onwards might do much to improve the style of later arrivals, but we see very little chance of marketing this season's crop except on a wider parity relative to Americans, and, although the straddle differences recently have widened, we continue to recommend sales here against purchase in Liverpool."

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - - **BOMBAY.**

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM.

WEATHER CONTINUES DRY.

POONA, Oct. 29.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Burma and Gujarat. Elsewhere the weather continues dry.

The principal amounts of rain are:—Diamond Island one inch; Myitkyina, Tezpur and Dhubri a quarter and Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar, Deesa, Mangalore, Cochin and Coonoor a half.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

General Remarks:—There has been local rain in Malabar and a few falls have occurred in Gujarat. Elsewhere weather continues dry. Skies are overcast in Malabar, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan. The air is more moist than usual in most of northwest and Central India. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces East, the Madras Coast North and parts of the Madras Deccan, the Central Provinces and the east Punjab.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jaipur	0.06"
Deesa	0.48"
Kanwar	0.08"
Belgaum	0.02"
Mangalore	0.39"
Cochin	0.40"
Colombo	0.19"
Cocanada	0.17"
Cuddapah	0.07"
Coimbatore	0.02"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 29-10-28; Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 85.63"; Fort 119.81; J. J. Hospital 92.92".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 68.74" Fort 84.02"; J. J. Hospital 69.24".

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 69.55"; Fort 102.91", J. J. Hospital 84.02".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-10-28.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.931 inches (.013 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.834 inches (.022 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.032.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0. degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (2.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.5 degrees (1.0 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 189 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

YOUTH LEAGUE BRANCH AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

A branch of the Youth League has been formed at Nagpur. It has been decided that there should be no restrictions for youths to take part in politics.—A. P.

VIDARBH LITERARY CONFERENCE

The Vidarbh Literary Conference will be held at Jalgaon (E. K.) on the 24th and 25th of the next month (November). It is expected that all lovers of Literature in Berar and Khandesh, Marathi C. P. and Nizam Hyderabad will attend the Conference in large numbers.

RAJASTHAN KSHATRIYA MAHA SABHA

The seventh annual anniversary of the Rajasthan Kshatriya Maha Sabha will take place at Pushker on the 24th, 25th and 26th November 1928, when H. H. Captain Sir Rana Ranjit Singhji Sahib Bahadur will preside.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS

EGYPTIAN WOMAN WRITER HONOURED

The Arabic paper "Falastin" (Palestine) states that the Jews made a strong protest for their so-called rights for the "Wailing Wall" on 25th November when they observed "hartal" everywhere, even in districts. At an appointed time meetings were held all over the country and protest resolutions were passed and despatched to British authorities and to the Council of League of Nations. Processions were taken out with flags inscribed with the words "Down with Duff" (Duff is the senior police officer) and "Down with Britain."

The Jews offered a special prayers for the possession of the Wailing Wall. The Zionist Association, the Federation of Jews, and the high priests, all united together, to make the protest meetings a great success. But all these protests have had little effect on the Government whose policy about the religious trusts does not warrant that the possession of the Wailing Wall should be given to the Zionists.

ARMENIANS, A TOOL OF FRANCE IN SYRIA.

Attempts are being made to create division in the public opinion of Syria by introducing new elements in the population. Armenians have proved a handy tool in the hands of Imperialist France and a large number of them is being brought from different places and colonised near Damascus. According to the scheme eastern part of Damascus will have a majority of Armenians in two years. This will be a new danger for the political life of Syria and the Armenians being notorious for conspiracy will aways be a source of trouble to the public life.—("Al-Ahrar").

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE AND KURDISH DANGER.

It was with great difficulty that Irak was able to get a portion of the country called Kurdistan from Turkey after the Great War. Kurds are more hardy and of much superior in physique to their neighbours, the Irakis proper. Now that Irak is faced with the problem of military conscription for the sake of defence a question has arisen whether these Kurd people should also be trained according to the compulsory service law. The fear is entertained that supplied with arms and trained according to the new methods of warfare these rude and hardy Kurds may become a menace to the country itself. A large part of their population roams about and sometimes commits excesses in the territory of neighbouring countries thus complicating political relations. The Kurds however, are trying through their representatives in the Irak Assembly to get the benefit of compulsory military training and it is expected that in view of imminent dangers from Nejd and other sides conscription shall have to be enforced and the Kurds cannot be possibly excluded from th law.—("Ahrar").

FRONTIER DISPUTES BETWEEN PERSIA AND IRAK.

Saadat Ghaffar Khan, the Minister of Persia, was recently in Bagdad, and had long conversation with the King and the Ministers about the frontier disputes between Irak and Persia.—("Al-Ahram.")

TWO MORE PAPERS SUSPENDED IN SYRIA.

The Government of Syria suspended the publication of two more papers in Damascus. "Al-Istiklal" was suspended for publishing an article criticising the misrule of M. Bansu, while "Al-Nizam" was stopped for supporting the revolutionary party and publishing articles advocating the overthrow of the present Government.

TWENTY YEARS TO REMOVE ILLITERACY.

Azam Bey interviewed by a press representative said that after twenty years illiteracy will disappear from Egypt and the credit of this scheme goes not to the present Government but to the former constitutional Ministry —("Al-Ahram").

LATE KHADEV'S WIFE INVOLVED IN A SUITS.

The wife of late Khadev of Egypt is involved in a sensational litigation of lacs of pounds. It would be recalled that after the removal of late Khadev from the Egyptian throne all his property was confiscated and sold. Now the late Khadev's wife has brought a suit against the present Government for the recovery of some jewels of fabulous prices that were kept in one of the palaces of the late Sultan. She holds that though the palace belonged to the Khadev but all the precious things contained in that palace were in her legal possession which could not be confiscated by the Government. It is understood that the wife is herself being sued in Turkey about some of those jewels.—("Ahrar").

"ANSA MI" HONOURED.

A largely attended meeting of journalists and literary men of Egypt was held in mail week to honour the women literary genius of Egypt "Ansa Mi". Her services in literature, poetry, fine arts, and the advancement of fe-

(Continued in colum 2.)

male sex were eulogised by the speakers in the meeting. She was elected Chairman of Journalists' Association which was a signal honour for a woman. "Al-Ahrar" commenting on the services of "Ansa Mi", writes: "Arabic literature in modern times has been more enriched by "Ansa Mi" than by any other man or woman. Her lucid poetical style of writing originality of her thoughts goes home to hearts of readers and has added a new chapter in the history of Arabic literature. Her manifold activities for the uplift of women of Egypt have no parallel in the female reformers of modern days."

PROTEST AGAINST NAKED DANCING.

"Tamburiat" protests against a party of Egyptian dancing girls showing a naked dance in Europe. Some Europeans have hired the services of these girls and will use them in the cities of Europe for this shameless show. It is the duty of the Egyptian Government to protect the honour of Egypt by refusig passports to this party unless they give a guarantee for wearing proper dress during their dances." The paper points out: "When this kind of naked dancing is not allowed in Egypt itself, why should Egyptian civilization be misrepresented by these hirelings."

'RANJI'S' FAMOUS PARROT

MOST TRAVELLED BIRD IN THE WORLD

Those who know the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known in England as "Ranji," the famous cricketer, will know Aunt Popsey, his almost as famous parrot.

Popsey, who is now sixty years of age and in her prime, was with the Jam Sahib at Cambridge, and she is probably the most travelled bird in the world. She has made the journey from India to England many times, has travelled to Australia, America, and across Canada.

A first-class berth is always reserved for her in the ship, and her comfort and care are her owner's first consideration. The Jam Sahib has an extraordinary devotion for his parrot, and would almost rather lose his State than Popsy.

Recently she was seriously ill with bronchitis, and the Prince was almost distracted: she was treated exactly like a human being with embrocations and inhalations, and the most careful nursing resulted in her complete recovery. But alas! her vanity has suffered, some of her feathers have come out and so far no amount of treatment will persuade them to grow again.

This time Popsey remains in India while her master has come to England to shoot. The Jam Sahib has taken a shoot near Newmarket, and last week had as his guest the Maharajah of Patiala. It is a strange sight to see the Maharajah tramping across our English fields, clad in plus fours, but wearing magnificent diamond and pearl earrings and an emerald and diamond bracelet.

Recently he was a guest at a country house, and arrived accompanied by five servants—a valet, barber, chauffeur and two loaders. "Don't bother about beds," said the Maharajah cheerfully to his hostess "They will sleep on the mat outside my door." But the idea of dusky forms sleeping in rows in the corridor was so disconcerting that beds were immediately forthcoming.

MILL STRIKE INQUIRY BEGINS

Mr. Saklatvala Defends Mill Bosses' Attitude

INSISTENCE ON WAGE CUT

The Mill Strike Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay with Justice Sir Charles Fawcett as Chairman and Mr. Khareghat and Mr. B. S. Kamat as members held its first public sitting at the Secretariat on Monday morning. The Mill-owners' Association was represented by Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. F. Stones and T. Watts while the Workers were represented by Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. S. Asavale, S. A. Dange, Bradley, Parulekar, Ghate, Ghanekar and others.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT AGREEMENT.

The Chairman pointed to the terms of reference and formally opened the proceedings of the Committee. There was a breeze in the Conference at the very commencement of the proceedings. Mr. N. M. Joshi brought to the notice of the Committee that they got some complaints to make as regards the agreement arrived at. He maintained that some of the mill-owners had not kept up to the terms of agreement. On behalf of the Joint Strike Committee, Mr. Joshi submitted a written statement enumerating the Strike Committee's complaints and requested the Chairman to admit the statement as one of their memoranda. This was objected to by Mr. Saklatvala who wanted due notice of the fresh statement before it was admitted for the purposes of enquiry. The Association, he said, would have to put in its own statement in reply to the statement of the Strike Committee. Mr. Dange pointed out that every complant of the Strike Committee had been already communicated to the Association in proper time. Mr. Joshi wanted the complaints to be dealt with at the very outset so that they might be in a position to proceed with the enquiry in a clear atmosphere. After a good deal of discussion it was decided that the complaints regarding the agreement would be discussed on Wednesday when the Mill-owners' Association would also submit their own statement.

Mr. Joshi then asked what decision the Association had taken in regard to mills which were not represented in the Association. The Secretary to the Committee stated that he had corresponded with the mills which were outside the Association and some of them had submitted their statements.

MILL-OWNERS' CASE.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala then put before the Committee the case of the mill-owners' Association. He began by assuring the Committee that he and his colleagues were prepared to assist the Committee to the fullest extent in their arduous task. They were also anxious to give fullest help to the other side whenever such help was wanted. The Association, however, desired that the enquiry should not be unduly prolonged.

The Mill-owners' case as submitted to the Committee can be reduced to the following main points:

STANDARDISATION SCHEME.

There is no cut in the wages so far as spinning is concerned. The standardisation scheme has been so devised as to produce 7-1|2 per cent on an average, in the weaving department. Supposing a weaver gets Rs. 48 per month under old scheme, he will be getting Rs. 44|8 under the standardisation scheme and this is a new scheme and has got to be tried in the interest of the textile industry.

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH STRIKE BEGAN.

Mr. Saklatvala recounted the circumstances under which the recent strike began. He said the strike commenced quite suddenly and no complaints were made to proper authorities and no grievances were formulated. In the mills where the strike originated there was no wage-cut. The workers who went on strike prevented other operatives from going to work by means of intimidation of which stone-throwing at the mills was a common feature. As soon as certain allegations against the mill-owners appeared in the Press even though they were not properly represented to the Association, the Committee of the Association took prompt action to repudiate those allegations and put before the public the real facts of the case. After about a fortnight from the commencement of the strike, the Association warned the labour leaders against their insistence on absurd demands. Early in June the Sub-Committee of the Association met Mr. Joshi and his colleagues and discussed with them the new standardisation scheme. An attempt to effect a compromise proved abortive. The Association then accepted the intervention of Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, and spent days after days with a vain hope of terminating the strike. Two more attempts made by the Government proved to be of no better consequence. It could be seen from these facts, Mr. Saklatvala argued, that there was no want of faith and sincerity on the part of mill-owners. They were anxious more than anybody else to terminate the strike at any moment when it was possible for the other party to do so. To their utter regret, they found that their attempts at a settlement were misrepresented by the labour leaders. Worse than that, the standardisation scheme was deliberately misrepresented to workers.

CAUSES OF RETRENCHMENT.

Explaining the standardisation scheme, Mr. Saklatvala told the Committee that the scheme with its proposed cut did not stand by itself. It formed part of a bigger scheme regarding reorganisation of the industry as a whole. The scheme did not propose any cut in spinning; on the contrary, in some cases the rates had been definitely advanced. They had, moreover, formulated the scheme in such a way as to leave ample scope to those workers who were inclined to work more and also to earn more. If there was any, saving in the spinning branch it was due to retrenchment of operatives and not to wage-cut. Proceeding, Mr. Saklatvala argued that retrenchment was not confined to the mill industry in Bombay alone. It had become the order of the day in that it was being introduced in the industry all the world over. Speaking for the Bombay mill-owners, he would assure the Committee that it was with the greatest reluctance that had to turn out some of their old hands. They had to resort to retrenchment only through force of circumstances which were beyond their control. Mr. Saklatvala further drew attention to the fact that the labour which was going to be displaced under the standardisation scheme, was mainly casual labour which was also migratory to a certain extent.

Discussing the wage-cut in the weaving department, Mr. Saklatvala made it clear that they definitely wanted to effect a cut of 7-1|2 per cent. The circumstances in which the industry found itself were such as would justify a higher cut than the one proposed in the scheme. It was common knowledge that a weaver was earning more than a spinner although there was very little difference in the amount of labour which each one put in. He had statistics in his possession to convince any one that the present condition of mill industry called for a higher cut than 7-1|2 per cent. To put it more accurately, a cut of 39 per cent would be justifiable in view of the circumstances in which the industry was placed. Besides, it was neither mismanagement nor misappropriation which was responsible for the depression in the industry. The Tariff Board had exhaustively dealt with all the causes which accounted for heavy trade depression in the textile industry. It was, moreover, not labour alone which was asked to make a sacrifice but there had been all round retrenchment almost in all the departments of the industry.

Mr. Saklatvala then compared the pre-war wages and the cost of living with the post-war figures and argued that while since 1913 till 1927, the cost of living had increased by 45 per cent, the wages had risen up by no less than 117 per cent. If a spinner could subsist on Rs. 44 a month, he could not understand why a weaver should find it difficult to maintain himself within the same wages. The main purpose of the standardisation scheme was to remove the apparent disparity prevailing in the wages of workers in various departments of a mill.

Dealing with foreign competition, Mr. Saklatvala laid emphasis on the unfair advantages which Japanese mills had over Indian Mills. In Japan the mill operatives worked day and night which could not be done in India. Besides there were more women than men working in Japanese mills. In fact, female labour there was 80 per cent while male labour was 20 per cent. The reverse was the case in India. The most important factor in Japanese Competition was that there the industry was subsidized by the Government.

THE RATIO BUNGLE.

Proceeding, Mr. Saklatvala maintained that the stabilisation of ratio at 18d. was also in no small measure responsible for the depression in the mill industry. In the adjustments which had to be made after the ratio was fictitiously stabilized, industries had to suffer heavy losses. Mr. Saklatvala then openly attacked Mr. N. M. Joshi for the latter's attitude regarding ratio question. Mr. Joshi, he remarked, had to thank himself if as a result of the 18d. ratio, the mill industry had heavily suffered.

The Committee then had to conclude its day's work as Mr. Joshi wanted some time before he could proceed with a general reply to the arguments advanced by Mr. Saklatvala. The Committee meets again to-day when Mr. Joshi will put forward the workers' case.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENT

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
Annual general meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay at 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 1.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 2.
Concert in aid of the League of Mercy, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 3.
The s.s. Rajputana with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Australia per s.s. "Tevere" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd November, 1928.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Dolgona" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st November, 1928.

Superscribed Mails for Singapur, China and Japan per s.s. "Nagato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack 1.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 76.

Total mortality this day last year was 101.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Society will be held at the Anatomy Theatre Grant Medical College, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the well-known journalist of Madras will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. on the Patil Terrace (Opposite the C. I. Rly. Station) at Dadar.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

FIRST BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The first Bombay Provincial Music Conference of the G. M. Vidyalaya will be held at Shankar Wadi, Hari Keshav Gokhali Hall, Charni Road, Bombay on Friday, the 2nd November at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

"AJMAL"

BOMBAY'S ONE PICE URDU DAILY

A striking and bold experiment in vernacular journalism has been made by Mr. Moinuddin Hariss who issued from yesterday a Urdu daily priced at one pice only. Mr. Hariss is a graduate of the National Muslim University of Delhi to which the late Hakim Ajmal Khan devoted the last years of his life and he has served on the editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Khilafat". He has named the paper after Hakim Ajmal Khan. There is one Urdu daily in Bombay—the "Khilafat" but its price is one anna and it is at present engaged in seeking to wreck the Nehru Report. The appearance, therefore, of a new daily, which declares itself to be the organ of the Indian National Congress and is pledged to support the Nehru Report is most opportune and welcome. The first issue of the paper contains messages of welcome from Dr. Ansari and Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal of the National Muslim University of Delhi and a special article by Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi. Dr. Ansari, in the course of his message says that Hakim Ajmal Khan was convinced that the only solvent of communalism was freedom. Dr. Zakir Hussain asks the "Aimal" to be constantly guided by Hakim Ajmal Khan's motto "The best work is the service of the people." Mr. Brelvi says in the course of his article that the greatest lesson of Hakim Ajmal Khan's life is that no Indian Muslim can be a true Muslim unless he is a true Indian.

URAN COLONISATION SCHEME

LAST SUNDAY'S TRIP

The Uran Colonisation scheme for housing Parsis, which has been in suspended animation for the last two years, received a fresh impetus on Sunday last when Mr. Sorabji Banaji, the energetic promoter of the scheme, took a party of about 800 of his co-religionists to the island with two-fold purpose, viz., of celebrating the anniversary of the Umrigar's Agiari there and of rousing the Parsis from their lethargy and taking a keen interest in the scheme which had offered manifold advantages to would-be colonists.

The special steamer which started from the Ferry Wharf (Bhaoo's Dhakka) at 12-15 p.m. reached the outskirts of Uran at 1 p.m. but it took about two hours for transhipping all the 800 passengers from the steamer to the small boats which took them to the landing place.

ADVANTAGES OF COLONISATION SCHEME.

After spending a couple of hours in offering prayers before the sacred fire, and passing time in singing and playing at cards a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Maneckji K. Patel. He congratuated Mr. Banaji on his patience and perseverance in the furtherance of his scheme, in spite of adverse criticism and ridicule. He narrated briefly the history of the project, mentioning the part he had played in it. After referring to the meetings held in Uran and Bombay he spoke of the visit of Hon. Mr. Rieu to Uran when a small conference was held in which Hon. Mr. Rieu had said, in response to the request of building a wharf for the town, that owing to financial stringency Government were unable to sanction three lakhs of rupees required for the purpose but that Uranites would have to be content with half a loaf of bread which was, he said, was better than no loaf. Goverment, Mr. Rieu had said would sanction Rs. 150,000 if the remaining one lac and a half were collected by Uranites. Mr. Patel regretted that nothing as yet had been done in the matter and a wharf for the town was an urgent necessity. Government had got, in past, in the halcyon days of Uran when Parsis had a score of distilleries running in it, lakhs of rupees as revenue from various sources, and even now do from the owners of the salt pans. It was said that at the conference he (the speaker) had used strong language but Mr. Patel thought that unless strong language was used Ma-Bap Sirear would not listen to their complaints. He hoped Government would without delay take necessary measures to give the town the wharf.

A VERY BENEFICIAL SCHEME.

Mr. Banaji then spoke of the innumerable advantages to be gained by making the Colonisation scheme a reality. He pointed out how the cottages would be made very cheaply and the land in the town could also be had at ridiculously low rates of from annas four to a rupee per square yard. A lac of rupees would give the community about 25 garden cottages at the rate of about Rs. 4,000 per cottage with the land. If any kind-hearted Parsi gave a few lakhs of rupees for such purpose, a colony of about 10,000 Parsis would live in the town under ideal surroundings at very cheap rentals. The land of the town being fertile they would be able to grow vegetables etc., very well, and there was immense scope for cottage industries. The bogey of storms in the monsoons in the harbour, which would hinder the would-be colonists from attending their work in Bombay was not worth a moment's notice. Hardly once or twice in a year, sometimes, there would be such a contingency. The motors were there to take them to Bombay by land route. Moreover Uran would shortly have a railway which would take them in a couple of hours in Bombay. The health of the colonists would gain immensely by constant sea voyages—almost daily. He hoped the well-to-do Parsis would take active interest in this scheme of far-reaching importance.

After partaking of refreshments the whole party went to the landing place. Transhipment began at 7-45 after the tide had set in and it was not till 10 p.m. exactly that the steamer left for Bombay which it reached at 11 p.m.

A BITTER EXPERIENCE.

The tripsters had an idea from practical experience of the hardships of passengers without a jetty or a wharf. It is to be hoped, the steamer companies would provide a larger number of small boats and also a few boats of larger capacity, which would expedite transhipment.

Under the Clock

[BY "TOMPLEX"]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1928.

The approaching retirement of the present popular Governor of Bombay recalls to my mind the story of a predecessor of his. John Malcolm was Governor of Bombay a century back. When he decided to serve India he was only 14.

Young Malcolm presented himself at the India House and his diminutive stature caused astonishment. The Directors—those were "John Company" days—wanted to put the young adventurer a few questions. One of them asked "What would you do if you were to meet Hyder Ali?"

"Do?" replied the dashing fellow, "why Sir, I would out with my sword and cut off his head". Young Malcolm passed the test and came out to India.

Now-a-days the Civil Service Commissioners do not expect an application of the sword from the examinees. They consider that the pen is mightier than the sword in keeping India in bondage. There is joy in Fleet Street that this good work is not imperilled and that young Britons are again becoming attracted to the I.C.S.

The Civil Service Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" observes after analysing the results of the last I.C.S. open competition: "It can be said at once that the anxiety which at one time was caused by the shortage of British candidates following the Montford Reform scheme is now completely removed."

And the Indian anxiety grows as to when the children of the soil will be able to staff wholly the Civil Service of their own country.

The "Herald" claims to have discovered what Sir Amberson Matten, Bombay's C. J. told the Simon Seven in camera! According to it his evidence was "one long, slanderous tirade against the legal profession in India." Silly.

Here is an example of "slick" journalism. The special correspondent in Bombay of the "Pioneer" attempted it but he has been found out.

He interviewed Mr. Jinnah and secured good "copy" from him. Mr. Jinnah was reported by the correspondent as saying:—

"I have openly told my friends that the only newspaper worth reading in India to-day is the 'Pioneer' ".

I was astonished to read in the "Pioneer" of the 20th inst. this interview featured with the greatest eclat. How could Mr. Jinnah have possibly said that excepting the "Pioneer" no other journal in India was worth reading?

Mr. Jinnah assures the "Chronicle" however, that what he said was

"I have openly told my friends that the only Anglo-Indian newspaper worth-reading in India now-a-days is the 'Pioneer' ".

Makes a lot of difference, doesn't it, that omission of the word 'Anglo-Indian' from the sentence? Mr. Jinnah congratulated the "Pioneer" for standing up for fair journalism. Can one say the omission of an important word in an important sentence in the interview provides a sample of this fair journalism?

Sardar G. N. Mazumdar, it will be recalled, waxed eloquent about the virtues of co-operation in supporting the official resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council for a Co-operation Committee of the Legislature to work with the Simon Seven. He was elected a member of that Committee, which showed itself to be a quiet, docile body during the inquiry at Poona.

Sardar G. N. Mazumdar has now been elevated to the rank and dignity of a first class Sardar. Quick result, that.

She:—"I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it".

He, (exultantly): "Oh, darling! Mine's all ciphers."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

CANVASSING BY EMPLOYEES STRICTLY FORBIDDEN

RESOLUTION IN CORPORATION

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

CANVASSING BY MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that canvassing by Municipal servants at the Municipal elections is undesirable and should be strictly forbidden and that the Schools Committee and the Commissioner be requested to give instructions to employees under them that this resolution should be scrupulously followed."

Dr. Choksy pointed out that at the last election there was a complaint that school teachers employed in the municipality had been canvassing for certain candidates.

Mr. F. B. Boman-Behram added a rider that Municipal school teachers be informed that any one found canvassing for votes at the election would be liable to dismissal.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved an amendment that any Municipal servant canvassing for votes would be liable to dismissal.

The amendment of Dr. Mehta was carried.

HIRED VEHICLES AT ELECTION.

Dr. Choksy then moved:

"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to report within a month whether hired vehicles can be used by candidates at the Municipal elections after taking Counsel's opinion in the matter if necessary."

Mr. Boman-Behram said during the last elections the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court held that in a case that it was not illegal to hire vehicles for election purposes. He thought it was no use taking Counsel's opinion in view of that decision.

Mr. S. A. Mantri said the system of using vehicles at elections worked hardly on poor candidates who had no wealth to hire vehicles or influence to prevail upon others to lend them their carriages.

The resolution was thrown out by a large majority.

INSANITARY SHEEP AND CATTLE PENS.

The following two resolutions of Dr. E. Moses were also agreed to:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the grossly insanitary and low-lying condition of the land surrounding the sheep and cattle pens for animals passed for slaughter in the Bandra Slaughter-house and he be requested to make an adequate provision in the next year's Budget for filling in the low-lying land and ditches with clinkers and other suitable material."

"That as the land for the new Slaughter-house at Chembur is laid out and ready for building purposes, the Commissioner be requested to expedite the arrangements for building the new Slaughter-house there and to report to the Corporation how much the land with the structure of the Bandra Slaughter-houses would fetch if sold either to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company or to any other purchaser after inviting offers for the same by advertisement if necessary."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

THE AGE FOR INTELLIGENT CONSENT.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE JOSHI COMMITTEE.

The Age of Consent Committee examined on Monday Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, President of the Widow Re-marriage Association, Nasik.

Witness stated that a girl could not be said to have given intelligent consent before she attained the age of 16.

Chairman:—Do you think the law of the Age of Consent at 13 is known in your part of the country?

Witness:—It is hardly known among the illiterate classes.

MARRIAGES BELOW 13.

Have you any reason to believe that marriages are consummated below the age of 13?

Witness:—Yes, amongst some class.

To another question witness stated that the orthodox section was in a majority at Nasik.

Chairman:—Do you suggest that the Age of Consent should be raised to 16?

Witness:—That is absolutely essential.

To the Chairman witness stated the law penalising child marriages would be more effective than the law of Age of Consent.

Proceeding witness stated that intelligent public opinion was distinctly in favour of a higher age limit both for marriages and consent. The uneducated classes were no doubt slow to understand the evil effect of child marriages and they could be only brought to the required level by legislation.

For the purpose of determining the age of girls, witness urged the introduction of a better system of registration of births and rigorous enforcement of the system in villages.

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OMAR KHAYYAM and HIS AGE.—By O. Rothfield, Rs. 7-8.

SUBSTANCE OF INDIAN FAITH.—By A. Butterworth. Rs. 6.

SEX PROBLEM IN INDIA.—By N. S. Phadke. Illustrated. Rs. 6.

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE.—By K. T. Shah. Rs. 10.

WEALTH AND TAXABLE CAPACITY OF INDIA.—By Shah and Khambatta. Rs. 10.

MYSTERIOUS KUNDALINI.—By V. G. Rele. Illustrated. Rs. 3-8.

BHAGVADGITA: A Psycho-Philosophical and Psycho-Analytical Exposition.—By V. G. Rele. Rs. 4-12.

INDIAN AFTER-DINNER STORIES—By A. S. P. Ayyar, 2 vols. Each Rs. 4.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1928.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MASS MOVEMENT.

The United Provinces Political Conference seems to mark a new stage in the country's political development. It expresses more unequivocally than did the Punjab and Delhi conferences the deep and surging discontent in the minds of the masses with their political and economic condition. Hitherto our leaders have talked of organising the masses. But the U. P. Political Conference at Jhansi and the U. P. Workers and Peasants' Conference at the same place show that the masses have already begun organising themselves in their own way under leaders specially responsive to their grievances and aspirations. That the masses should at last be roused from the depressing effects of poverty and foreign rule and show their determination to put an end to both the depressing influences is a phenomenon wholly to be welcomed. For, wisely led, a genuine mass movement is the only hope of the country for the redress of all its grievances, political, economic and social. But any error, however unintended, in directing the tremendous mass energy, may lead to unexpected and disastrous consequences.

The lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the Political Conference was in many respects admirable, but we cannot help fearing that there is danger in his unexceptionable Socialistic ideals being mistaken for programmes for immediate application. We need not dwell long on his stress on Independence as against Dominion Status demanded by the All-Parties' Conference because he, like Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, seems to be satisfied with the formula which gives full support to the Nehru Report while reserving to the Independence Parties the right to work for attaining their goal. We whole-heartedly share his determination to abolish at once the evil of untouchability and "such relics of barbarism as the purdah". As regards an economic programme, Pandit Jawaharlal does not seem to have evolved one that is definite, clear-cut and immediately practicable. He only recommended the appointment of a committee to draw up a programme and contented himself with suggesting some general principles. His general principles that Socialism should be our ideal, that there should be a more equitable distribution of wealth and that the poor should be less taxed than the rich, will be readily admitted by every sensible man. Indians are by instinct and tradition Socialists, and with Swaraj and universal franchise will not be long in realising the Socialistic dreams of Pandit Jawaharlal. But some of his suggestions being more specific are likely to be mistaken for slogans for immediate application and may then needlessly complicate the present struggle in the country. One such suggestion is the abolition of landlordism, which, he said, should occupy a prominent place in their programme. Immediately, relenting a little, he added that "some compensation might be given to the owners of big estates but that the compensation should not certainly be so given as to make the receiver a wealthy man again." As might have been expected, the idealistic suggestions were promptly embodied by the Subjects Committee in a resolution passed by a bare majority which roundly declares that "the time has arrived when human society should be so organised as not to enable any person to accumulate wealth beyond a fixed limit" and rejects the recommendation of the All-Parties' Conference guaranteeing protection to private rights of property. Apart from the propriety of hustling resolutions about the reorganisation of human society with far-reaching implications, we feel the resolution is most ill-advised. It is unnecessary for protecting the interests of the peasant or the worker to abolish landlordism altogether or to limit the acquiring of property. It is not difficult with an extension of the now respectable super-tax to get a good quota of excess property for the use of the State. Besides, it is neither wise nor fair to suggest vague threats of confiscation of property, considerable portion of which is lawfully acquired.

The main point we would emphasise is that it is suicidal to create an internal class struggle when all Indians should concentrate their efforts on first overthrowing foreign domination. It is true, as Mr. Jhabvala said in his presidential address at the Workers and Peasants' Conference, that Indian workmen have to fight both Indian capitalists and foreign capitalists supported by foreign Imperialists. But there should be great discrimination here, if only because the workers' fight is so unequal.

IS THIS THE RIGHT SPIRIT?

It will be recalled that immediately after the arrival of Mr. Sastri to take up his work as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, the Hertzog Government assured him that they were prepared to regard the Indian question in the country from a totally new angle of vision. Not only were they ready to work the Indian Agreement in a generous, broad-minded spirit but they were ready to do all that they could to free the atmosphere of anti-Indian prejudice. After the lapse of several months the first fruits of the Hertzog Government's policy are beginning to appear. Our countrymen in South Africa now realise that in spite of the persistent and statesmanlike efforts of India's distinguished Ambassador to help them, the practical achievement of the Government lies in pursuing steadily the policy of eliminating Indians through repatriation. The recent declaration of General Hertzog in a letter to the notorious Deputy Mayor of Klerksdorp and the speech made by Mr. Roos, his Minister of Justice, on Sunday at Lichtenberg indicate that the whole idea is to get rid of Indians as rapidly as possible. Mr. Roos even threatened that if the repatriation "experiment" did not succeed "further restrictions would be applied for, as, for instance, to confine Indians to the bazaars". India never agreed to the principle of prohibition of immigration for the population of one part of the Empire into another, although the Government of India did so at the Imperial Conference. India, helpless as she is, agreed to be reasonable and indicated her desire to abide by the Indian Agreement honourably. There is no reason why Indian immigrants should not be allowed in by South Africa on the same footing as immigrants of other nationalities but having denied Indians even this elementary justice it is the duty of South African Whites to accept honourably the change in South African political relations with India and treat those Indians who elect to remain in their midst and a large number of whom are born in South Africa as citizens entitled to receive and enjoy every opportunity for economic and political advancement. Threatening to segregate them into locations is hardly playing the game.

FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF PROGRESS.

The latest news from Kabul indicates that His Majesty King Amanullah is proceeding rapidly to modernise his country on well-thought-out lines. A series of constructive measures have been initiated by him which will, within the short span of a generation, make his people self-reliant, broad-minded and keen to serve the cause of democracy under a constitutional monarchy. There is no sphere of public activity which King Amanullah and his consort leave untouched. While the Queen is taking practical steps to abolish the Purdah and to accelerate the pace of women's education, the King has issued orders for the reform of every Department of State. Each Ministry is to re-model itself on progressive lines. In regard to the Afghan War Office the remarkable thing is the happpy combination of intended reforms in the direction of securing an abundant supply of reserve officers by making students in high schools undergo a course of military training immediately their studies are over and by making it impossible for religious bigotry to exist in the Army. This is to be secured by prohibiting officers from becoming Pirs or followers of Pirs. In industrialising his country also, the Afghan King has taken measures which show how richly he has profited by his recent European tour. Students are to be sent to Baku to learn the working of oil mines, while thousands of Afghan youth are to be sent out to Europe for apprentice work in factories at State expense. The "Near East and India" captiously remarks that Afghans will not find it so easy to make all this rapid progress as the Turks have been doing under the direction of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. The reason it gives for this pessimism is that the Turk is a born soldier and knows how to obey orders. Upholders of White supremacy in Asia may not like it, but the Afghan is an equally efficient soldier, as the Government of India found in their last war with the Afghans.

THE BHATGAR DAM.

The Bhatgar Dam, officially and unfortunately dubbed the Lloyd Dam, was ceremoniously opened on Saturday with a happy speech by Sir Leslie Wilson. This gigantic engineering enterprise with the facility it will provide of irrigating a large tract in the Deccan is sure to have beneficial results on the agricultural progress of Maharashtra and unlike an undertaking associated with the name of Lord Lloyd it promises to be a financially profittable proposition to the Bombay Irrigation Department. The public should insist on the name Lloyd Dam being changed into another which will banish unpleasant memories of the greatest financial folly imposed upon the tax-payers of this Presidency. By the way, how is it that the Press, except of course that portion of it which receives favoured treatment at official hands, was not invited to participate in the opening ceremony?

STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES

HIGH WAGES AND PURCHASING POWER.

(BY Y. S. THACKERAY).

I.

A committee of three members appointed by the Government of Bombay is now sitting to take evidence in connection with the demands of the mill strikers and to settle the disputed questions once for all—if it can—and thus effect a permanent settlement of the strike evil. Amongst the terms referred to this committee is the scheme of a standardized schedule of rates of wages proposed by the Mill-owners' Association and a counter scheme proposed by the Strike Committee. This scheme in the writer's opinion is a most controversial question and the main bone of strike contention is accommodated in it. It is feared that if this question is not solved satisfactorily to the agreement of both the mill-owners and the strikers there is every possibility of the evil of strike again cropping up as we know that the decision of the Committee is not finally binding upon the parties at dispute. In order to help the Committee in the proper solution of this disputed question an attempt is made in this article to give an economical view of the question and it is hoped that it may be of some interest to those concerned in the final settlement of the grave evil of strike.

TWO OPPOSING VIEWS.

It must be said at the outset that as to what should be the guiding factor in such a controversial question is a most difficult problem as it is governed by two opposing policies—one primarily social and the other economic. Standardization of wages on the basis of the cost of living of the worker as statistically proved by Government departments and based essentially on social consideration is typical of the first; and as based on the financial strength of the industry to bear the wage burden, or by results with the eye to the economic aspect of production, is typical of the second. The writer has not had the opportunity to study the scheme prepared by the Mill-owners or the Strike Committee, but hopes that the mill-owners must have adhered to the latter view as it is best not only from a business point of view but from the social point of view also, since they must be aware that the maintenance of unnatural high wage on an economically unsound basis tends towards unemployment. When we view the question from the worker's point of interest we find the former policy advantageous to them and it is presumed that the Striker's Committee must have adopted their scheme on that basis. Thus there must be two opposite views maintained by the parties at dispute in this question. The former view was held by the mill-owners in the year 1923 when though the cost of living had declined some 20 per cent below the high point reached in 1920—when an adjustment of the wage rate of the workers was made—yet it was nevertheless considered undesirable by the mill-owners to reduce wages merely because the index number of the cost of living had fallen. They then thought it a fallacy to adjust the wages of the workers by the cost of living index—which is ever fluctuating. But now they evidently have shifted from this view as the industdy is in the throes of acute depression and they need necessarily reduce the rates of wages in order to reduce the cost of production.

LIMIT TO WAGE CUT.

This is not the first attempt of theirs to reduce the wages of the workers. They had attempted it in the year 1925 and the workers resented it by a strike and the Government of India seeing the bad plight of the industry came to its rescue and abolished the Excise Duty which was found by the mill-owners as an evil menace and against which they strongly protested then. Even with the abolition of this Duty the indusfry did not revive and went on its doward sweep of the wave of prosperity. The industry suffers from the chronic complaint of high cost of production and the mill-owners are finding means to administer wage-cut doses and thus give it an energetic tonic to bring it on the path of progress. In such an attempt they cannot overlook the economic effect—the prevention of low wages. In any industry wages cannot be regarded as the price of an article of commerce, and if attempts are rationally made to standardize rates of wages they should be so done as to suit the condition of the urban life of the workers as well

(Continued on page 9.)

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

HOW GERMANY REALISES IT.

BY BERNHARD ZIMMERMANN (Director of the Institute for Physical Culture in the University of Gottingen.)

The origin of the great German sporting associaions, although mainly due to the desire to co-ordinate forces pursuing similar aims, was to a large extent influenced by circumstances connected with the big national and international sporting competitions.

The biggest of the sporting organizations in Germany, viz., the "Deutscher Reichsausschuss fur Leibesubungen" (the German Central Committee for Physical Culture), is no exception to this rule. When the plans for the first Olympic games to be held at Athens in 1896 were drawn up, a committee called the "Committee for the participation of Germany in the Olympic Games" was formed (1895), its object being to make arrangements, on the basis of private initiative, for the selection of suitable players and teams who were to take part in the Olympic games at Athens and subsequently at Paris also. This loosely organized committee was changed in its constitution in 1904 when it was given the name of "German Central Committee for the Olympic Games" and turned into a permanent organization. The purposes for which the original committee was formed were greatly enlarged and attained to really nation-wide importance in 1912 when the German capital was chosen as the spot where the 1916 Olympic Games were to take place.

The world war made it impossible to carry out this plan, but the result of the preparations made in anticipation of the Games was that the ideas which the committee intended to propagate took a very firm root in the minds of German sportsmen. A stadium specially designed for the International games was built for the committee in 1913. The world war, moreover, showed how necessary it was to pay enhanced attention to the cultivation of pyhsical exercises, and it was but natural that the movement in the direction of an extension of the basis of physical culture should be concentrated in the Central Committee. A slight change in its name was all that was needed to indicate this higher aim, and thus it came about that the committee, since 1917, is known as the German Central Committee for Physical Culture.

The original object for which it was founded has, of course, remained unaltered. It goes without saying that the players and teams who represented Germany at this year's Olympic Games at Amsterdam were selected, in the first instance, by the various organizations for gymnastics, cycling, high athletics, swimming, etc., from out of their own ranks, but the Central Committee constitutes, as it were, the final court for settling any differences of opinion as to the players' qualifications, and its decision is final.

NATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS.

Another object promoted by the Central Committee—apart from its work in connection with the Olympic Games—is to organize national sporting competitions known as "Deutsche Kampfspiele" participation in which is restricted to German teams and German players. These were held for the first time at Berlin in 1922 and proved a great success which was even improved upon when they were held for the second time (1926), this time at Cologne. They are intended to take place at intervals of four years and embrace every kind of sporting endeavour. Their continued existence may be regarded as certain.

Finally, the Central Committee is the body by which the so-called "Reichsjugendwettkampfe" (i.e., sporting competitions for boys and girls) are organized. These competitions are held once a year at fixed dates and under the same conditions as the national competitions for adults. The aim in view is to stimulate the interest of the boys and girls attending public and private schools in sporting matters. The results arrived at furnish valuable material for the compilation of statistics relating to the physical efficiency of the young people.

The preceding account shows that the principal aim of the Central Committee is to popularize and to extend the scope of physical education throughout the German masses. The Com-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Humbug.

It is evident that India, as the milch-cow of the British Empire, is not to escape the calamity of further demands being made upon her already heavily taxed population to satisfy the ravenous needs of British militarism. Whichever political party obtains power in England there is to be made no serious effort in England to grapple sincerely with the question of disarmament, much less to give a lead to other nations. At Birmingham, in speaking before the recent Labour Party Conference, Mr. MacDonald chose to tread very lightly on this question, while Mr. Baldwin treated his audience at Albert Hall at the London meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the League of Nations Union to a lot of platitudinous humbug. He talked of the world's need to will peace and remarked that "permanent peace did not depend only on machinery but on heart and mind and soul." His contention that Britain has not abandoned her position of "impartiality and conciliation" which she assumed at the time of the Locarno Pact is sure to be controverted even in the Tory Press, which is not at all unanimous in justifying the recent foreign policy of the Baldwin Cabinet.

Britain The Handmaid of France.

The "Saturday Review" in an outspoken criticism of the foreign policy of the Baldwin Cabinet remarks that at one time Locarno seemed "like the beginning of brighter and better things." "To-day," the journal says, "when we examine the actions and pronouncements of the Foreign Secretary we are led unmistakably to the conclusion that his real aim is far more partial and exclusive than the idea underlying Locarno seemed to imply." The British policy is partial towards France and "exclusive" in so far as it seeks to work secretly for the retention of naval supremacy through a private understanding with France. But what is galling to a section of the Tory Press is the pungent American criticism of British foreign policy that now Britain acts like a hand-maid to France. Because the French, a Tory journal remarks, became anxious to regain favour in American eyes, they were determined to make the contents of the Anglo-French Pact public "with or without British consent." Britain had to yield in order not to antagonise America and not to offend France. And yet Lord Cushendun says in his speech at Blackpool that it was only due to international courtesy that the publication of the Pact was delayed.

ment must abdicate.

Menace to Match Industry.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, addressing the third quarterly meeting of the Chamber did well to draw public attention to some sinister features of the Match Industry in India. This is a very promising industry which is already maintaining a Labour force of about 25,000 men and has invested capital to the extent of nearly two crores. The Tariff Board has admitted that the quality and the manufacturing costs of Indian matches are quite satisfactory. But the industry is in imminent danger from the unfair competition of the Swedish Trust which, having already obtained a complete monopoly in 25 countries, is out to capture the Indian market by selling at uneconomic prices and other questionable methods. The Trust seems to have laid low during the Board's enquiry but, as Mr. Lalji has pointed out, has further reduced its prices since the enquiry. Mr. Lalji also points out that it has obtained some special concessions from the railway authorities. The Tariff Board suggested that the Trust's movements should be watched by Government and that the Trust itself should be Indianised. Government as usual are supine. Do they want to imperil the Match Industry also?

Abdicate!

Under glaring headlines like 60,000,000 Treated as Pariahs, the "Daily Telegraph" of London is understood to have given prominence to the woes of the "Depressed" classes in India. We regretfully admit that their woes cannot be exaggerated by the most glaring headlines. But the picture is not complete without a reference to the party in power that intentionally or otherwise suffers these woes to continue, namely, the Government. As regards the disability of the "Depressed" classes to use public roads and wells, we admit that many caste Hindus have miserably failed in their duty. But free access to public roads and wells is a fundamental right of every citizen and it is the first duty of every civilised Government to protect this right at all cost. If the right were denied by the public to an Englishman, Government would come down upon the public with a bludgeon. Why do they not protect the same right in the case of 60,000,000 untouchables? Nay, even when the class Hindus bring a resolution in the Assembly meant to protect all the civic rights of the so-called untouchables, it is the Government that defeat the motion with their official and semi-official votes. Government are either too impotent to protect the untouchables' rights or deliberately refuse to protect them. In either case Govern-

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WANTED A DEFINITE POLICY FROM GOVERNMENT

Mr. Walchand Hirachand's Speech

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. was held at the registered office of the Company, Sundama House, Bombay on Monday evening. Mr. Walchand Hirachand presided.

In moving the adoption of the annual report and the audited balance sheet, the Chairman observed:—

The result of the working of the Company, as you must have observed from the printed copy of the Balance Sheet sent to you including the balance brought forward from last year of Rs. 80,851-4-7 shows a net profit of Rs. 7,48,864-6-7, which is comparatively speaking much less than the profit of the last year. In view of the remarks, which I shall presently offer, I trust the above result of this year's working will not be considered unsatisfactory.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT.

One of the circumstances which not only affected the normal course of trade in rice between Burma and India, but brought down the rates of freight on the Coasts to an unecomonic level and consequently reduced the earning capacity of the Company was the rather unusual feature of the heavy imports of rice into this country during the year from Saigon, Bangkok and Japan. It is, however Burma rice that holds the field in India. It is Indian merchants who have built up this large annual trade of nearly 20 crores of rupees in rice between Burma and India which no doubt has considerably increased the economic prosperity of Burma. As the exports of Burma rice to countries like Japan and Java have been dwindling year after year and as the increased outputs of rice from countries such as Egypt Italy and Spain are likely to further restrict its exports to other foreign lands it is becoming a matter of increasing economic importance for Burma to retain and maintain its hold over the Indian rice market. Japan usually imports from Burma. Not only did Japan prohibit this year the imports of Burma rice except under license but also re-exported about 35,000 tons of old Burma stocks to Bombay at the beginning of this year. These imports of old Burma rice from Japan were followed by imports of rice and paddy from Saigon and Bangkok at the beginning of the new season. The nor-rice market. Japan usually imports rice from Burma to India was thus arrested just at the beginning of the new year, and the situation was made more complex by the advent of the tramp tonnage, which can afford to accept cargo at low rates for stray voyages as it has not to meet the many and the varied obligations of regular liners. The basic rate of freight on the coast, namely the rate of freight on rice between Rangoon and Bombay was fixed at Rs. 14 net per ton at the beginning of the year. An attempt was soon made that this rate should be substantially reduced in order to allow Burma to maintain its rice position in the Indian market and to arrest the imports of foreign rice into this country.

REDUCTION IN RATE.

To meet, therefore, the situation that had arisen and to maintain unimpaired the Indian market for the surplus produce of the Burman agriculturists as also to satisfy the requirements of the rice merchants and the rice millers, we reduced the rate by nearly 15 per cent all round, i.e., from all the ports of Burma to all the ports on the Coast of India and Ceylon and it then seemed that all the interests were fully satisfied. Although the reduction of Rs. 2/- in the rate of freight all round was considered equitable and satisfactory at the time it was made, further attempts to bring down the rates made from unexpected quarters in a position to make good the consequential losses by their certain profits on other routes together with the usual threats of bringing in the stray tramp tonnage so demoralised the situation that the rate had not only to be further reduced from Rs. 12/-—to Rs. 10/2 but, the Conference had to agree to give a retrospective effect to this new rate, i.e., it was made applicable to all the shipments made from the beginning of January 1928. You will, therefore, observe that in view of this special condition of trade during the latter half of the year under review and the large reduction in the rates of freight, voyages of the steamers of the Company during the latter half made a considerable loss which substantially affected the working results of the current year. Under the circumstances, I have no doubt, you will not consider the profits of the working of the year as unsatisfactory.

ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT INDIAN SHIPPING.

But you will naturally ask me what about the future? This no doubt, is a very important question which is seriously engaging the attention of your Directors. The present basic rate of Rs. 10/2 net per ton on rice from Rangoon to Bombay is under the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Coastal business neither economic nor equitable. A remarkable peculiar feature of the coasting trade of India is that a shipping order is not considered a contract in practice as it is usually recognised to be so in the carrying trade of the other ports of the world. The regulation of the available tonnage on the coast is unscientific both with regard to berthings and distribution and to crown the whole the conflicting interests of the lines working the coastal trade come in the way of a harmonious working beneficial to the shippers and ship-owners alike. Unless these peculiar features of the trade which have an important bearing on the rates of freight are fully recognised and duly rectified, it is difficult for me to say what the rate is likely to be during the coming year.

A MISREPRESENTATION.

Let me, however, take this opportunity to draw your attention to a subtle attempt that is being made in certain quarters, evidently it seems to me with a view to discredit Indian shipping, by misrepresenting this important issue in regard to the rate of freight in case the policy of reserving the coastal trade of this country is accepted as the law of the land. Sir Victor Sassoon, during the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Reservation of the Coastal Traffic of India Bill last month remarked "If it is true that the rates are now too high, as some speaker mentioned and that 22 per cent dividend can be paid out of the profits made in the coastal trade, why is not the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., which is enjoying the same rate, earning profits on the same scale?" The real position is that although the advent of Indian Shipping on the coast compelled the British Shipping Companies to bring down their rates to a reasonable level, they have got to-day other monopoly routes and sources of income from Government patronage and mail subsidies denied to us, whereby they can make large profits which Indian Shipping cannot do on the coast. Under the circumstances, I must readily confess my inability to pay high dividends unlike the Shipping magnate who distributes large dividends year after year out of his repeated losses. It is, therefore I am constrained to say, that those who remark why this Company is not declaring a dividend of 22 per cent are bent upon discrediting this Company and consequently Indian shipping in general. It is not necessary for me to add that we want the coastal trade to be reserved for national shipping not in the interests of one particular Company as has been alleged and not merely in the interests of Indian shipping engaged in the coastal trade but in the larger economic and industrial interest of India as a whole.

India no longer can or will tolerate any discrimination against her own citizens in favour of foreigners on the grounds of colour, race or past achievement (or failure) but is determined to see that so far as the new constitution which is known to be on the anvil is concerned, she secures full power to establish complete economic Swaraj as an integral part of a full responsible Government.

ASSEMBLY THANKED.

Let me now put on record our sense of deep gratefulness to the members of the Legislative Assembly for according their magnificent support to the motion to refer the Bill for the Reservation of the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels to a Select Committee in spite of the pretence of the European group and the Government of India that it was in the supreme interests of this country that they were opposed to the measure. The annual freight bill on the Coast comes to about 10 to 12 crores of rupees. At

(Continued on page 8)

HERALDING ADVENT OF "UNWANTED VISITORS"

SECTION 144 IN LAHORE

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIOFS PROHIBITED

LAHORE, October 29.

Orders have been promulgated under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting public meetings and processions to-morrow when the Simon Commission arrives.

LAHORE CITIZENS RESOLVE TO DEFY ORDER

That the leaders of the movement for the boycott of the Simon Commission had decided to hold a meeting and procession to-morrow inspite of the orders issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was announced at a largely attended meeting by the President, Mr. Surajuddin, who recently returned from England.

Numerous speakers urged the people to unite and thus wrest Swaraj from unwilling hands.

The President asked whether the audience was willing to sit the whole night listening to speeches. A chorus of voices responded in the affirmative. The meeting is proceeding.—A. P.

MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS TO URGE BOYCOTT

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Vigorous propaganda directed against the Statutory Commission is being conducted here. Two meetings were held to-night and a big procession passed through the principal streets of the city crying "Simon Go Back." At Bradlaugh Hall a meeting was addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the audience consisting mainly of students. He appealed for unity and said no commission could give liberty but it would come only through our own determination and will. The Pandit exhorted the people to boycott the Commission as the honour and self-respect of the country were at stake. Speeches were made at the other meeting appealing to the people to give up mutual distrust.—A.P.

MAHATMA TO LEAVE SABARMATI

INTENDS T ATTEND CONGRESS

New Delhi, Oct. 29—Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) on November 15 for Wardha where he will stay for a month and then proceed to Calcutta to attend the Congress.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE FOR INDIA

DR. PILLAI ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

Dr. P. P. Pillai, senior member of the Diplomatic Division of the International Labour Office at Geneva landed here to-day from S. S. Aquileja and will shortly be proceeding to Delhi, on "Economic weather He has now been charged with the mission of organising a branch of the International Labour Office in India, of which he has been nominated the first director. Dr. Pillai has decided to set up his office at Delhi so as to be in close touch with the Government and a good part of his time will be spent in touring the country in order to study economic and social problems on the spot.—A. P.

SUKKUR MUSLIM CONFERENCE

DR. ANSARI AND M, ABUL KALAM AZAD ARRIVE

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 29.

Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived at Sukkur yesterday to attend a Muslim Conference. They are coming to Hyderabad to-morrow morning, when they will be presented a welcome address by the citizens. The distinguished visitors will address a public meeting at Sukkur this evening.—A. P.

SURAT, Oct. 29—Six Hindus including a Municipal Councillor who were charged with the murder of a Mahomedan gharry-wala during the riots were again remanded in custody to-day. They made an application for bail to the City Magistrate who ordered the release of all of them each on recognizance bond of Rs. 5000 and bail of a like amount. The accused were further ordered to within Surat City limits pending trial.—A. P.

AFGHANS TAKE TO AIR

PROGRESS OF CIVIL AVIATION IN KABUL

MORE THAN 300 PERSONS INSPECT AERODROME

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

News from Kabul shows that the Afghans have been taking considerable interest in the development of civil aviation. Three hundred and sixty representatives from the Afghan nation made an inspection of the Kabul aerodrome and repair workshop in company with Mr. Mohammad Yakub Khan, Wazir-i-Durbar. Three of the representatives were taken up in aeroplanes and expressed pleasure at the experience.—A. P.

RETURN OF GRAF ZEPPELIN

YANKE YOUTH AS STOWAWAY

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Lakehurst, (New Jersey)—The Graf Zeppelin left for Germany at 2 this morning (local time).—Reuter.

Berlin.—"Lokalanzengers's" representative on board the Graf Zeppelin has sent a wireless message that a seventeen-year old American youth stowaway was discovered on board the airship at 6 this morning.—Reuter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU AT CHICAGO

"TO INTERPRET EAST TO WEST"

LONDON, Oct. 29.

New York.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at a luncheon at which she was entertained before leaving for Chicago to deliver her first lecture, was introduced to guests as an "unofficial ambassador of Indian culture." Her lecture will endeavour to interpret East to West.

Replying to questions by pressmen regarding British rule in India, Mrs. Naidu said that it was "pure domination." She added that the form the struggle for liberty would take would develop later, and added that Mahatma Gandhi represented the spiritual soul of India, symbolising the best in Indian culture.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT PATEL LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, returned to Simla this evening from a tour. He leaves Simla next Wednesday for Bombay by the B.B. & C.I. Railway.—A. P.

TIME INOPPORTUNE FOR WAR ON CAPITALISTS

REVERSAL OF DECISION

JHANSI, Oct. 29.

It is understood that on the request of a large number of members of the subjects Committee of the United Provinces Political Conference, the President of the Committee place the resolution in regard to private property before the subjects committee for reconsideration. A keen discussion is said to have taken place for over an hour. Those against the motion warned the supporters that the passing of the resolution would alienate and displease capitalist and bourgeois members of the Congress and would be particularly inopportune at the present moment as class conflict would seriously tell upon the effectiveness of the boycott of the Simon Commission. The Subjects Committee then reversed yesterday's decision rescinding the resolution by a majority of two votes.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cawnpodre—Mr. J. P. Sivastava, M.L.C. has been appointed chairman of the committee of the United Provinces Legislative Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

The number of pilgrims for the Centenary at Gadhada which was held on the 26th October exceeded all expectations and it was necessary for the B. B. & C. I. Railway to run three broad gauge special trains and four metre gauge special trains from Viramgam in order to handle the additional traffic. 2 special trains from Bombay and Surat and one special from Ahmedabad were also run.

The Third Annual Exhibition will as usual be held at the Imperial Gallery of Art, London, in the months of April, May and June 1929. The primary object of the exhibition is to introduce the work of distinguished artists overseas to patrons of art in England. Artists in the Bombay Presidency who wish to exhibit their works on the prescribed terms should communicate with the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, before the 7th November at the latest.

FRESH LIGHT ON SACCO-VENZETTI AFFAIR

American Paper Establishes Their Innocence

PUBLISHES CONFESSIONS OF "CULPRITS"

LONDON, Oct. 29.

New York.—An American weekly journal "Outlook" publishes affidavits purporting to show that Sacco and Vanzetti were not guilty of hold-up of cashiers in the motor-car at Bridgewater, Massachusetts on December 24th 1919 which was followed by the murder of the cashier at South Braintree, for which they were sentenced to death.

Venzetti's alleged guilt in the Bridgewater crime, according to the "Outlook" established the presumption of his guilt in the South Braintree crime, both cases being tried by Judge Thayer. The "Outlook" by laborious investigations in the underworld claims to have established the identity of the Bridgewater robbers eculpating Sacco and Vanzetti. It publishes affidavits of persons who admit that they planned and committed the crime.—Reuter.

'LONG LIVE ANARCHY'

SEVEN YEAR OLD CRIME RECALLED

The trial of Sacco and Venzetti, the two Italian Communists before the American Tribunal created a world-wide sensation. Though the two Italian workers were electrocuted on the morning of 23rd August, 1927 by the American authorities for the alleged crime of murdering a pay-roll clerk in July 1921 at South Braintree, Massachusetts, the world specially the Radical section refused to believe that they were guilty. Sacco and Venzetti, it was geenrally believed, were victimised for their Radical opinions and their arrests were believed to be a part of a general campaign against "Reds" in U. S. A. It was also believed that their first trial was irregular and political organisations in America and Workers' organisation all over the world demanded a re-opening of the case.

Six years' agitation for retrial of Sacco and Venzetti has been of a most impressive kind but despite all efforts the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on points of law refused in April 1927 to grant a re-hearing and the two men were condemned to death.

Vigorous protests followed from all over the world and Governor Fuller appointed a Commission to review evidence and examine new witnesses.

The Commission also found Sacco and Venzetti guilty and fixed August 10, 1927 as the day for their execution. Counsel for the condemned men obtained respite of twelve days more but the full bench of Supreme Court again rejected their appeal and refused to stay sentence.

As Sacco sat on the electric chair for electrocution he shouted, "Long live Anarchy" while Venzetti till last protested his innocence.

Demonstrations and riots followed their executions in practically every part of the world. In Geneva the Council Chamber of the League was wrecked. In London, the demonstrators were dispersed by police outside Buckingham Palace.

BHARATMILAVA PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The Bharatmilava which concludes the Ramlila festival passed off peacefully to-night at 8 p.m. When the Bharat procession assembled there were apparently more policemen than spectators but gradually the crowd swelled, and but fell far short of previous years. The precautionary measures taken by the police were perfect. All district and police officials were present on the spot and a police force about 200 strong formed a cordon round the ground where the ceremony was enacted. Close by were standing, in readiness for emergency, mounted sowars armed policemen and Red Cross lorries. Policemen were also posted on rooftops.—A.P.

JAPANESE WAR OF FICE ESTIMATES

INCREASE OF THREE-QUARTERS, MILLION STERLING.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Tokio.—The Budget estimates of the war office and navy show increases of three-quarters and a quarter million sterling, respectively.—Reuter.

2,000 VICTIMS OF BUBONIC PLAGUE

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Peking.—According to a despatch from Fenchow 50 miles southwest of Taiyanfu, hitherto there have been 2,000 deaths due to an outbreak of bubonic plague in twenty towns in this vicinity. Counter measures are inefficient, and the outlook is considered to be very bad.—Reuter.

THE CAMBRIDESHIYE

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire:—

Fifteen to two against "Fohanaun" offered eight to one taken, seventeen to two "Gang Warily," ten to one "Pondicherry," eighteen to one "Delius" and "Insight Second" taken and offered eighteen to one "Baytown" offered twenty to one "Guards Parade" offered twenty-two to one taken twenty-five to one "Dark Lantern Second" offered twenty to one taken, twenty to one "Syntony" offered thirty-three to one taken, thirty-three to one "Mail Fist" offered, forty to one "Pictoralas" taken and offered, fifty to one "Yeomanstown" offered.—Reuter's Special.

OUR MALAYAN LETTER

WOES OF UNEMPLOYED INDIANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR (F. M. States) Oct. 23.

I understand that there are many poor Indians, males and females interned in the decrepit home in Kuala Lumpur as they are without job and any means to live. Although many of them desire to return to India they are detained on the ground that they have no relations in India whom they can join.

UNEMPLOYED INDIANS IN MALAYA

Time and again I have ventured to express the existing conditions in this Country as regards obtaining work in the Government, as also in business firms. Indians arrive in Malaya by every steamer in search of jobs in all capacities and none of them succeed as they used to in the past. The prosperity of Malaya solely depends upon the condition of the rubber market now that there exists a serious crisis in the rubber Industry unemployment has increased considerably.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO BENARES

ADVICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, in a press Note, state:—

"In connection with the new scheme of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the pilgrim special to Benares announced in the papers we understand that it has now been definitely decidtd to run the special to Benares and other pilgrim places such as Allahabad, Muttra, Nathdwara etc. 153 III Class and 10 II Class passengers have hitherto been registered and others are likely to join very soon. The booking will close on the 31st October and those that hafs not yet paid in the fares and registered themselves are invited to do so at once as the Railway have included in their programme the Annakut Darshan at Nathdwara and the Industrial Exhibition at Ahmedabad for passengers from Bombay.

In the event of there not being sufficient passengers from Bombay for a special train those booked will be taken by the Mail trains from Bombay on the night of the 5th and attached to the special train from Ahmedabad at Anand for Dakor, the first place of pilgrimage on the tour."

Ahmedabad—The strike at the Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mill and the Bechar Laskari Mill continues. Negotiations for a settlement between the Labour Union and the authorities of the Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mill have been broken off.—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

"Getting Rid Of Indians"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 3.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri's tour in the Transvaal Province has been momentous from many points of view. There has been a remarkable change in the Agent-General's outlook which has realised the situation facing the Indian in the Union fairly satisfactorily and has given utmost satisfaction to one and all. His lecture here in the City Hall on the status of the Indians in the dominions and that of India in the Empire was a masterpiece of oratory, straight talk and sound reasoning. This speech can only be equalled by his matchless speech at Perth in Australia on June 21, 1922. Moreover, he put forward the strongest plea for recognition of the Indian to the status of citizenship in the Union and at the same time gave a brief reference to the movement in India which wanted to secede from the Empire and secure complete independence for the motherland. His speeches before the Trade Union Congress, and the Women's Association, were also very notable and marked the new angle of vision which was associated with high patriotic fervour and perfect grasp of the subject with which he was dealing. These speeches would not have been delivered with better spirit by any of his eminent colleagues in India, either nationalist or liberal. His speech in the University on Indian Philosophy kept the whole audience spell-bound. His speeches in other important twons in the Transvaal referred briefly to the principles of the Capetown Agreement and included a dispassionate appeal to the White population to give justice to the Indian community in the Union. His passionate plea for the rights of the Indians, unfortunately culminated in the organised opposition at Klerksdorp, by now the notorious town in the Union for its disgraceful reception to India's ambassador, where rotten eggs and a stink bomb were used to break up the meeting which was full of interruptions.

OUTBREAK OF ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION.

I understand that the full report of the episode was cabled by the Government of the Union to India, so I do not intend to reproduce it here. But it should be said, and it is now apparent to all who are on the spot, that the widespread agitation which was going on underhand till now has come out in the open and resulted in sharp anti-Indian feeling among the Dutch section. The women's section of the Transvaal Agricultural Conference has passed a resolution to boycott the Indian traders. The meeting held at Potchefstroom under the signature of Mr. Morgan Evens, that notorious Deputy-Mayor of Klerksdorp who was largely responsible for the disturbances at Sastri's meeting in his town, passed a resolution to call upon the parliamentary members of the Western Transvaal to fight to the end against the ratification of condonation of Indians. A letter addressed to the latter from the Premier, General Hertzog, was read in that meeting which said "inter alia" that they wanted "to get rid of the Indians" and their first endeavour should be repatriation, which, according to him, was working very satisfactorily, as 342 Indians were leaving the Union every month. Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice, is also saying the same, thus proving the fact that their main aim is to reduce the population of the Indians. He has supported the view expressed by other cabinet ministers, including Dr. Malan, to the effect that they would not retreat in adopting other measures, if it was shown that the Agreement did not work satisfactorily. This also proves conclusively that South Africa signed the Indo-Union agreement for only one-sided benefit.

ELIMINATE THE INDIAN.

While the Whites of South Africa are not inclined to grant further rights to the Indians and are clamouring for the gradual elimination of the Indian population, a large number of the Indians have not been satisfied with the turn of events. The intricate and improper condonation scheme which does not really legalise the position of the condonee, but leaves him to the mercy of the Minister of the Interior, has set the conflagration and torrents of abuse have been poured on the heads of the Agent-General and South Afriian Indian Congress for accepting that scheme, which they consider as a further proof of the Government's insincerity and its determination to reduce the Indian population by any conceivable means. The Provincial Conference in the Cape passed a vote of no confidence in Mr. Sastri. The conference called by the South African Indian Federation at Durban of all the affiliated organisations in the Union has also attacked Mr. Sastri's policy and South African Congress's betrayal. All the eloquence of Mr. Sastri has failed to convince majority of the Indians to agree to the Condonation scheme which has been availed of by barely over 1,500 Indians, when it was expected that several "thousands" would avail themselves of the scheme whose time-limit has expired on 30th September. It is reported authoritatively that the thorough combing-out process in respect of "prohibited" Indian immigrants, who have not availed themselves of the Government's Condonation scheme will be undertaken by the Asiatic Department at an early date. Mr. Sastri and the Congress have declared, times without number, their intention of not helping those Indians who do not avail themselves of the scheme before 1st October which has already passed while the number of the applicants for condonation has fallen far below the expectations of either the Union Government or the South African Indian Congress. All Indians are watching with eager eyes the steps that are to be taken by the Government. Some go so far as to ask: "Will the Government deport all those Indians affected by the scheme and have not applied for the condonation during Mr. Sastri's presence in the Union"? At the same time, it is certain that the Indians who oppose the scheme will not fail to test the scheme before the Law Courts as several eminent advocates have declared it to be ultra vires and very defective.

AGENT SHOULD BE A NON-OFFICIAL.

It is now practically certain that Mr. Sastri will leave South Africa in January. It is reported that Kunvar Maharaj Singh is the favourite for the post in official circles. But it would be a political blunder if the Government of India reserve the post for the official and ignore the rights of the non-official leaders. A non-official statesman will do far more admirable work than a member of the I. C. S. Such a leader will be more suitable to South Africa and S. A. Indians as he could promote unity and influence the Government to give justice to the claims of the Indian community towards political uplift. He should be a statesman of the first rank in India and a leader of the people.

PREPARING FOR "NEXT WAR"

An American's Impressions

Mr. Lee Simonson writes to the New York "Nation":—

Everyone, as the evening express for Suffolk and points east pulled out of Liverpool Street station, leaned out to see a great V of airplanes overhead with others looping above and swooping below them. It was the second day of the raids realistically staged by the Air Ministry. "How we bombed London," read the headlines in the evening paper in my lap. After supper we watched the last defenders, a triangle of three pinpricks of light over our garden, returning to their base. "Pretty, isn't it?" said the cook. As she made the fire in the drawing room she recalled how her home town, Sudbury, nine miles west, had been hit by a passing Zeppelin in 1916, and the brains and lives of various farmers blown out of them as they slept. Sudbury is a market town. There hadn't been an encampment, a war factory, or a depot within miles. "Funny, wasn't it?" said our cook.

It is funny. But it is still funnier to speculate as to what has happened to the well-known sense of humour of the average taxpayer. The "Observer" admits that according to the official umpires "200 tons of bombs could have been dropped on London. Moreover, any hit within the target is a bull's eye. The target in this case is Greater London with its 10,000,000 inhabitants." The Student of War in the "Times" concedes even more: "No local defenses can possibly prevent an air raid over London, and the same if true of every large town in the country. The real defense against air raids is our power to do worse to the enemy's capital before he can do it to ours."

Thus, if the precise military objective isn't hit—an arsenal or an aerodrome—something will be in any case, mothers, children, curates, seamstresses, cooks, hairdressers, cabmen, green-grocers and such. Of course, not all of them will be blown to bits in their beds or at their supper tables. The lingering fate of the rest was sketched by the whiff of phosgene gas that got loose in Hamburg recently and sent its fumes far enough to strangle a few suburban cows. But the survivors will, at any rate, have the immense satisfaction of reading the very next day how many more meres et enfants, abbes, midinettes, cuisinieres, coiffeurs, and marchands des comestibles have been efficiently pulverized. Even if 10,000,000 gas masks aren't on tap when the next war is declared, the moral is obvious and the "Times" trumpets it: "Every man, woman, and child must exhibit the qualities of a disciplined soldier under fire."

WHAT FUTURE WARFARE WILL BE.

This is, of course, a romantic prospect for non-combatant stay-at-homes who haven't read or who will have forgotten what the emotions of combatants in the last war were really like. But the emotions of civilians of former wars will be experienced by all the slackers at the front in tin helmets, snuggling in dugouts, gloating over their comparative safety, fortified by the occasional relaxation of aiming a gun or taking a bayonet jab at a visible opponent. The only strain will be the news of the home casualties as they reach the front each evening, and the anxiety as to whose family has been wiped out. A wife's earring forwarded; unfortunately nothing else could be recovered from the debris of Brompton Road. Ten-year-old Lilian's last words as she choked to death in the gas hospital: "Tell father I helped to defend London." Johnny, aged twelve, had said only the night before: "I'm helping fight this war. I don't care if I am only a target." Unfortunately, no souvenir of Johnny could be found.

The gold-star fathers! Poets in profusion will be needed to portray their emotions. How much more they will have to revenge. And how much better they will fight, urged never to forget by the bishops and editors who have not yet been air-raided.

There will at least be no question of the morale of the fighting troops under such circumstances. And thereby the high commands will be relieved of one great problem and the press spared for the more important work of sustaining the morale of the home army of women and children. For, as the "Times" points out also, raids will be undertaken for the purpose alone of shattering civilian morale regardless of factories and ammunitions dumps, presumably to the farthest counties. Morale, so difficult to aim at in the trenches, is so easily hit from the air. The population must stand firm. With the pertinacity of the human animal they doubtless will, and mop up each other's viscera in the cause of civilization.

SHORT BUSINESS.

The next war will naturally be as brief as the last one was expected to be. The obvious tactics will, of course, be to raid the enemy's capital first and not be too messy about missing arsenals and army headquarters at the first blow. Under the circumstances it seems surprising that no Ministry of Defense has calculated just how much of the home town's population could be temporarily housed in the subways, a gas mask hung from every strap if all the cars were stood end to end.

It's too bad we can't have a sample war just to be certain of what it would be like instead of having to rely on umpires as to how many tons of bombs were dropped and precisely what they hit. But we have had sample wars in Nicaragua and elsewhere, and taught women and children the penalty of having husbands and fathers who held the wrong opinions. That doesn't seem to help much. Reviving our imaginations is probably too vague a project after all. It is much more practical to wait for the next war and put the subways into a state of preparedness.

DEMONSTRATORS FIRED ON

SCENES AT UNVEILING STATUE OF EX-PREMIER.

THIRTY ARRESTS MADE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Pons.—The unveiling of the statue of Combes, Premier from 1902 to 1905, who was an inveterate anticlericalist, and whose regime was marked by the passage of laws of the separation of Church and State, was marked by riotous scenes in which demonstrators were fired on, and one man was killed and another wounded. M. Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction and a prominent Radical Socialist—which is one of anticlericalist Parliamentary groups—jointly unveiled the statue with M. Deladier, leader of the Radical Socialists.

Among the crowd subsequently allowed to inspect the monument were twenty youths belonging to the Royalist organisation, one of whom obtained permission to lay a wreath at the foot of the statue. Suddenly he whipped out a hammer concealed in the wreath and smashed the nose and chin of the statue a Gendarme rushed at the offender and a free fight ensued, the gendarme, hard beset, fired in the air, and then into the crowd causing the casualties already named, 30 persons have been arrested.—Reuter.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE THE GOAL

MADRAS CONGRESS RESOLUTION APPROVED

JHANSI, Oct. 28.

The U. P. Political Conference reassembled this afternoon to discuss resolutions recommended by the Subjects Committee. Prominent among those who attended today's proceedings were Mr. Kidwai, M.L.A., Pandit Govind Ballav Pant, Dr. Katju, Mohanlal Saxena, Shivaprasad Gupta, Acharya Narendranath Dev. On the motion of Mr. Dev, who is the principal of the Benares National University, the Conference passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to erect a memorial inhonour of Maharani Laxmibai of Jhansi who had fearlessly sacrificed her life in the fight for Indian independence during the mutiny of 1857.

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma then moved the following resolution: This Conference welcomes the resolution of the Madras Congress declaring that the goal of the Indian people is complete independence. In the opinion of the Conference there can be no real freedom for India so long as the connection with the British Empire is not severed." The proposer detailed at length the reasons in favour of independence. Indian politics he asserted entirely differed from British politics. The outlook was not common. The British always interfered with the international relations as for instance in the case of China, Tibet and other countries.

Dr. Katju moved an amendment urging deletion of the second portion of the resolution which declared in favour of secession from the British Empire. His amendment, however, was rejected by an overwhelming majority and the original resolution was passed with only two dissentients.

LUCKNOW RECOMMENDATIONS WELCOMED.

At the instance of Chaudhri Khalikuzzaman the Conference welcomed the recommendations of the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference for the solution of communal difficulties. The Confernece also congratulated the Nehru Committee on their labours and considered that their report was a great step towards political freedom subject to the conferences decision in favour of independence. Speakers particularly dwelt upon the fundamental rights guaranteed to Indian citizens in the report such as free compulsory primary education, the right to work, old-age pensions, etc. Ramprasad Vasthi moved a rider to the effect that the Conference should welcome only those recommendations like adult franchise, solution of the communal problem, distribution of the provinces on a communal basis, compulsory education, etc. which did not come into conflict with independence. The rider was thrown out, only the mover voting for it.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow morning.—A.P.

ADVANCE PORBANDER

BAN ON EARLY MARRIAGES

PORBANDER, Oct. 27.

An order has been published in the State Gazette prohibiting the marriage of girls under thirteen years of age and of boys under eighteen. Violation of this order is punishable with imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 100.—A.P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 29.
Previous Closing Rate	19.32
To-day's Opening Rate	19.52
Difference	plus .20
To-day's Closing Rate	19.62
Difference	plus .30

Broach Exepetation Rs. 361 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 29.
Previous Closing Rate	9.95
To-day's Opening Rate	10.06
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.15
Difference	plus .20

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 29.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 29.
1st Settlement	60 1 0
2nd Settlement	60 4 0

TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI

HIS ELOQUENCE AND CALM COURAGE

COMPARISON WITH ASQUITH

Quite the best thing of the week, I think, was the remark made by Mr. Sastri after the rumpus at Klerksdorp.

"I was going to speak, when we changed our venue, of another phase of the agreement."

There is a calm Olympian humour about the remark that is worthy of Curzon or Asquith at his best says a writer in "Pretoria News".

Asquith was a man who never took the slightest notice of unseemly interruptions. I have seen his speech interrupted for ten minutes on end during the turbulent suffragette days, and when peace was restored the Prime Minister, as he was then, simply went on where he left off, with the connecting phrase, "As I was saying."

Mr. Sastri's coolness recalls the old Norse legend. Thor takes the hammer and strikes the sleeping Skrymir a blow on the forehead. Skrymir open his eyes, passes his hand across his forehead, and says, "Did a leaf fall?"

TWO BEST ENGLISH SPEAKERS.

"It's a curious thing," a man said to me the other day, "that the two best English speakers we have in South Africa are not Englishmen—one is a Dutchman, Hofmeyr, and the other is an Indian, Sastri."

Yet in style about the only thing they have in common is their complete immobility while speaking. Mr. Hofmeyr fastens his eye on one spot and keeps it there almost throughout. Mr. Sastri stands erect facing his audience squarely and turning neither to the right nor to the left. Neither makes use of his hands, which most of our public speakers find an indispensable aid to eloquence.

Mr. Hofmeyr has the easier style is fast and free, while Mr. Sastri is slow and deliberate; but Mr. Sastri has the Asquithian gift of compression which goes along with the choice of the inevitable word.

"A CHILD OF NATIONAL CONGRESS"

NEHRU REPORT INDIA'S REPLY TO BRITAIN'S CHALLENGE

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

Another public meeting was held tonight at Gokhale Hall to accord support to the Nehru recommendations. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu presiding. Speakers who included Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, said the All-Parties' Conference was a child of the Indian National Congress and the Nehru report was the reply of India to the challenge that Indians did not know their own mind in respect of political agitation.—A.P.

DISTRICT BOARDS AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

INEFFICIENT TEACHING STAFF

LUCKNOW, Oct. 28.

Two witnesses appeared before the Hartog Committee to day, who arrived here this morning. Mr. Abdul Hassan, Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpur division, was examined at considerable length regarding the expansion and consolidation of primary education in rural areas. The witness held the view that rural primary education, controlled by District Boards with a non-official chairman, was not working well. The teaching staff was inefficient, supervision was lacking, and teachers were transferred not on the grounds of efficiency but on the grounds of personal likes and dislikes. Further, teachers were poorly paid. Municipal schools were better managed, but teaching was bad, because the teachers were mostly untrained and were paid worse. The examination of this witness will be resumed to-morrow.

Rai Saheb M. N. Chakbast, Executive Officer, Lucknow Municipality and formerly the Municipality's Education Superintendent, said that in most big municipalities primary education was compulsory, but compulsion was not essential, because in cities over 85 per cent. of boys of school-going age attended schools. The education of girls said witness was not popular. Teachers of the proper calibre were not available and no agency existed for proper control and supervision.—A.P.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN MUSSOLINI'S ITALY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Rome.—The sixth anniversary of the Fascist revolution was celebrated, in accordance with an address of Sgr. Mussolini, by deeds not words. This has taken the form of an inauguration of 2,802 public utility works, such as roads, schools, waterpower, land improvement, harbours, sanitation and new buildings, in various centres. Sgr. Mussolini opened a great new highway from the Capital to the coast near Ostia and also new buildings for Ministries of Marine and Education.—Reuter.

VICTIMISATION OF INDIA

JAVA SUGAR TRUST'S UNFAIR POLICY

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PROTEST

Mr. Ambalal P. Parikh, Secretary, the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, writes to say that the Java Sugar Trust has adopted a policy of discrimination for the past several weeks of selling sugar at prices less by a guilder per 100 kilos (i.e. nearly Rs. 12 per ton) for West of Suez than those obtainable for Eastern markets. The trust thus exacts higher prices from India, its most important and largest customer. Such conditional sales at preferencial rates for Western markets of nearly four lakhs tons of sugar are reported to have been effected in the course of the past four weeks.

Protesting against this policy pursued by the Trust and demanding an assurance for non-repetition of the unjustifiable "modus operandi" of business, the following telegram has been forwarded by the Sugar Merchants' Association to the United Java Sugar Producers' Association, Amsterdam and Soerabaya:—

"My Association enters emphatic protest against recent heavy "Westward" sales by your Trust charging less for West of Suez than for India. Request Trust not pursue said Policy of discrimination and complete assurance for non-repetition in future."

A telegram drawing attention of the Government of India to the above policy of the Trust and soliciting Government's immediate intervention in the matter has also been forwarded to the Hon. Sir George Rainey, Commerce Member to the Government of India.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 7.)

present a very large proportion of this money is drained out of India. Sir James Simpson, however, wants us to believe that there is no such drain and that it will not make any difference to India's economic interests whether the Coastal trade continues to be practically the monopoly of British shipping interests as at present or is reserved to the ships of the Indian Mercantile Marine. After an elaborate but futile agument Sir James Simpson comes to the conclusion, "Sir, there is no drain."

WANTED DEEDS NOT WORDS.

The Government appointed the Mercantile Marine Committee. The Committee made certain specific recommendations. The Government have turned them down in the pretended interests of India. What guarantee is there that the Government will not turn down any other scheme that may be placed before them for the development of Indian shipping. If Sir George Rainy and his Government are really sincere in their profession for the development of Indian shipping, let them begin by accepting the principle of the Coastal Reservation, a principle accepted and acted upon by all maritime countries of the world at some time or other in the development of their national shipping. Moreover, are Government of India prepared to give construction loan at cheap rate just as France and Italy and even England have done? Are Government of India likely to give subsidies and bounties for enabling Indian shipping to build up its position in the Overseas Trade just as America, Japan, Italy and other important maritime countries have done? We have had enough of Committees. Let Government first announce its definite policy. Let Government tell us how they propose to help the development of Indian shipping. Let them give us a tangible proof of their profused sympathy. Then will be the time for the Indian public to consider how far they are serious in this matter.

The balance sheet showed a net profit of Rs. 7,48,864-6-7 out of which depreciation etc. claimed a sum of Rs. 2,90,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,58,864-6-7 which the directors recommended disposing of as follows:

Towards dividend at 8 annas per share Rs. 2,91,791-8-0. A balance of Rs. 67,072-14-7 was carried forward towards the next year's reserve.

After some discussion the report was adopted by a large majority.

The following directors were re-elected on the Board. Messrs. H. P. Mody, Adamjee Haji Dawood, Laiji Naranji, H. D. Nanavati.

The meeting concluded by unanimously passing a resolution, moved by Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia thanking Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji for his endeavours in piloting the Coastal Reservation Bill through the Select Committee stage and also other members of the Assembly for extending their support for the success of the motion.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

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Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

COHESION AND MUTUAL TRUST

GREAT NEEDS OF NON-BRAHMINS

MR. A. R. MUDALIAR'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, of the Justice Party, Madras, in a statement to the Associated Press, says:—

"I have read with interest the evidences of the non-Brahmin witnesses before the Simon Commission. I am unable to form any opinion as to the exact needs of the non-Brahmins in this Province as I have not that detailed information necessary for expressing an opinion on the subject.

It is, however, obvious that as their case for separate electorates was negatived by the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1919 and if my memory serves right, that decision was tolerated by the Non-Brahmins at that time—an extremely strong case has now to be made out for reopening the question, and getting the decision reversed by the Simon Commission. The history of the past decade may justify such re-examination; but from the meagre accounts appearing in the newspapers, I feel very doubtful whether such justification has been adequately established.

Neither I personally, nor my Party, are against separate electorates for any community on principle. I do not believe that separate electorates are responsible for all the evils which are often ascribed to them; nor am I convinced that the system of joint electorates with reservation of seats will usher in that millenium where communal peace and harmony will reign. The example of Madras where reservation and joint electorates have been forced on the non-Brahmins, adds point to my statement. I have expressed these views before the All-Parties' Conference which met at Delhi.

So far as the Non-Brahmins of Madras are concerned, though I have no authority to speak on their behalf, I should be very much surprised if any of their recognised and authoritative political organisations put forward a demand before any body for separate electorates for non-Brahmins. Even as regards reservation of seats, which is the present system adopted in Madras, the Non-Brahmins have never accepted it on principle, or in the form in which it has been given—another of the mischievous awards of Lord Meston—and I feel that they will be unconcerned about it.

It should not, however, be understood that Non-Brahmins do not require protection either in Bombay or Madras against those forces, some of which have been graphically described by witnesses at Poona. My study of the situation in Bombay during the last few days leads me to the conclusion that one of the great needs of teh non-Brahmins is more cohesion, greater mutual trust and understanding. I trust that my Non-Brahmin friends will exense me for this frank observation.—A.P.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES

(Continued from page 6)

as the position of the industry, sufficiently able to secure for the worker a normal standard of life corresponding to an adequate output. If by standardization means reducing wages it has too natural limits. For one thing wages cannot be pushed below the line of their buying power competent to maintain a decent urban life, which if done would cause the falling off in the efficiency of the worker and neutralise any anticipated advantage by such a scheme. It would also lead to alter the composition of the working class and their already high standard of life due to urban necessities would be menaced which in its train might dislocate the fabric of the industry.

A FALLACY

If it is thought by the mill-owners that by lowering the wages, the industry will be helped to progress, we venture to say that their supposition is against all experience. On the other hand it is a general experience that higher wages are accompanied by freer expenditure and more prosperous trade. It may be the view of an individual employer that if he gets labour at reduced rates he would be benefitted and would be richer at the end of the year by the amount he would save on the wages, but if this view is extended to the big industries, we at once suspect that there is a fallacy in it somewhere. We may point out an example in this connection. We know that high wages are paid to the workers in England and America and at the same time we know that they are the countries of industrial prosperity and fortunes. Apparently therefore economic prosperity diffuses itself, so that high wages to the workers does not necessarily mean diminished wealth to the capitalists. Experience evidently goes to show that it means rather the contrary. It is an illusion to think that reduction in wages would go to help the progress of the industry. If it brings any result at all it would be in the withered general demand as the buying capacity of the masses will be affected thereby. The policy if adopted would be of killing the goose that lays golden eggs. It is an unfortunate affair that in their attempts to reduce the cost of production, the mill-owners are attacking the labour bird. We believe the mill-owners have now realized that the workers have shown their capacity to drag on strikes for months together undergoing any and all hardships, miseries and penury and such prolonged strikes involve an immense amount of suffering to both of them and at the same time do not fail to leave behind a strong sense of bitterness and resentment. We hope therefore that the mill-owners will place their case before the Committee in a way which will do away with any such resentment on the part of the workers and the evil of strike done away with finally. If they suggest wages which will not affect the workers' life to any great extent as to make him a miserable creature, the industry will regain the co-operation of its workers and with satisfactory wages would help to produce more and make them consumers in a measure undreamt of now. At any event the mill-owners should not have any direct and purposeful aim at the reducing of the wages of the workers and should turn their attention to the other side of the problem. Their efforts in the right direction would be to stimulate production. For evidently, this is a condition of the payment of high wages, whatever may have been the present view of the mill-owners in suggesting standardized wages unless they are kept in relation with the output their efforts would tend to futility and even if such wage rates are acceptable at the present moment, they cannot permanently be obeyed under the fluctuating economic conditions of the workers and the industry as well. The only way which would be acceptable to both the parties would be to pay wages according to results and to do this the mill management must adopt bonus system and other incentives to production and generally to standardize wages by results.

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

(Countinued from page 16.)

mittee itself is, in no way, an organization that owes its existence to governmental influence, but one whose origin is due—as has been shown—to the collaboration of all those sporting associations unconnected with the programmes of any political parties. It must, of course, be able to rely on the support of the public authorities—both those established by the Government and those established by the municipalities—in carrying out its chief aim which is to ensure that the greater part of the German people takes a practical and regular interest in sports. It promotes, with all the influence that is at its command, such legislative enactments as tend to assist in the realization of its aims, e.g., the passing of a bill making it obligatory on all schools to devote one hour each day to gymnastic exercises, and another bill compelling the municipalities to provide sports grounds within their area.

COLLEGE FOR PHSICAL CULTURE.

It was an event of decisive importance to the further progress of the movement in favour of physical culture when, in 1920, the Central Committee founded, by means of its own funds, the so-called "Hochschule fur Leibesubungen" (College for Physical Culture). This institution is intended to serve the double purpose of training leaders in the realm of sports and of carrying on the scientific study of the sports movement with special reference to its intellectual and spiritual aspects. It was established in connection with the Berlin Stadium, the first of the big German sports centres, and is now in course of being enlarged by the so-called "Sports Forum" which, when completed, will be a model institution of its kind. Its various objects are: the promotion of character training (by means of a boarding establishment for about four hundred students of physical culture), the provision of extended facilities for the scientific study of the sports movement (by scientific laboratories, etc.), and the concentration and administration of the latter along uniform lines.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

LEAGUE THE ONLY BODY TO DECIDE

The "Hindu" writes:—

The controversy about the holding of an All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi to consider the Nehru Report continues to be carried on with vigour on both sides. It is curious, however, that in their eagerness to have a Conference, the promoters should have ignored the constitutional difficulty arising from the fact that the initiative for the move has been taken not by the accredited organisation of the community, the All-India Muslim League, but by a caucus. The executive of the League ought, in the usual course be left to take such action as may be necessary to consider the situation create by the Lucknow decisions. In the statement issued by fifteen Muslim leaders, the text of which is published elsewhere, it is pointed out: "The Nehru proposals will, in due course, come up for consideration before the All-India Muslim League, the only accredited political organisation of Mussalmans of India and it will be for the League to ratify the proposals or not as it thinks proper."

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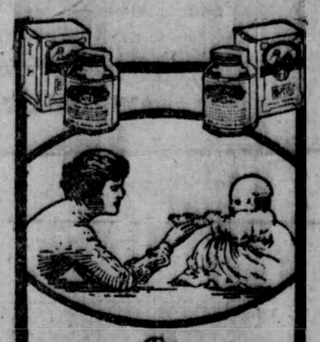

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

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As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

MORTGAGING INDIA FOR £ 1,000 MILLIONS.

British Capital's "Claim" for Special Protection.

SOME SHIBBOLETHS EXPOSED.

The following is the views expressed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on the Memorandum submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India to the Simon Commission:—

Your letter No. 658|28 dated 30th August 1928 was considered by the Committee of the Federation at their meetings here on 5th and 6th instant. The Committee felt that it is not necessary to reply to the statement prepared by the Associated Chambers for submission to the Simon Commission. There is nothing in that statement which has not already been dealt with by responsible leaders, in the press, or on the platform, and in view of the one-sided constitution of the Simon Commission, and the want of confidence inspired in the Indian public at large owing to Government not heeding the protests of the Indian public against such constitution of the Commission, it is felt that no useful purpose would be served by replying seriatim to the various points urged in the statement of the Associated Chambers.

MORTGAGING INDIA.

To take one or two points which strike one at a casual glance of the statement of the Associated Chambers. The main ground of that body is the magnitude of interests represented by that body. Even accepting the figure of £1,000 millions of British capital which is claimed to have been invested in India, the Committee of the Federation feel that this amount is insignificant when compared with the immense amount of Indian capital invested in India, to say nothing of the vested interests of the large teeming masses of India. It is inconceivable that any responsible body should claim the right of mortgaging the future of India irrespective of consideration of the vested interests and the immense stake of the sons of the soil.

"IRRESPONSIBLE ASSEMBLY."

The instances given by the Associated Chambers on page 9 of their statement illustrating what they call the "lack of responsibility shown by the Legislative Assembly" required a little examination. The Associated Chambers criticise even the first Assembly, on which, as they admit themselves, there were no members from the Congress Party. The refusal of the first Assembly to increase the Salt Tax in March 1923 has been quoted by the Associated Chambers as a proof of the irresponsibility of the Assembly. It is now well-known that in the revised figures of 1923-24, Sir Basil Blackett admitted a windfall amounting almost to 4.73 crores, representing profits from the control of enemy ships which belong to India, but which for reasons not yet known to the public was only brought into the accounts of 1923-24 as a windfall. It should have been known to the Government in, and even before, 1923 that the money was available. To say that because an Assembly, recognising the inability of the people, already overtaxed, to bear more taxation, refused to be party to any further taxation, is an "irresponsible Assembly" hardly needs any further comment.

RESERVE BANK DEBACLE.

Similarly regarding the reference to the Reserve Bank Bill, it has to be noted that the allegation of "Indians desiring to carry politics and racialism into the Board Room of the Bank" is very far from correct. The Bill was lost in the Assembly by the Government, because they persisted in devising the Bank Directorate in a manner calculated to secure to the Government complete control of the Bank Board by a certain method of election. Leading non-official Indian members of the Assembly declared that they wanted a Reserve Bank, but the constitution of the Bank should be such that the control would be in hands capable of understanding and appreciating the best interests of India. The Government failed to carry the Bill because they tried to force a constitution of the Directorate of the Bank which did not inspire confidence in the Indian section of the Assembly. It is therefore completely misleading to say that it was politically minded Indians "who wanted carry politics and racialism into the Board Room of the Bank." The strongest suspicion of the Indian public regarding the Reserve Bank Bill was that it was the Government of India and the European commercial interests in India which wanted the Bank only if the Board of the Bank could be devised on lines which would leave the control in the hands of convenient electorates.

These few instances are mentioned with a view to bring to the knowledge of your Committee the great disadvantage of the exclusion of representative Indians from the Commission and how one-sided evidence is encouraged by such exclusion.

SCHEME SEEN THROUGH.

The Associated Chambers recommend that "Self-Government in India should be given a fair and more than a fair trial." Their scheme of advance is partial, Provincial Autonomy, but greater power to Government in the Central Legislature, which means in other words, greater bureaucratic control over the fiscal, financial and currency and Railway policy affecting India. For the Central Government as constituted at present the Associated Chambers want more powers. What self-government is conceded in this scheme it is difficult to understand. The main arteries are all to be controlled by the bureaucratic Government and their friends, the British community in India. The comparatively minor work in the provinces involving, as it appears at present, further taxation, if the nation-building departments in the provinces are to be built up hereafter, are proposed to be left to Indians. Where a scheme like this can be suggested by a body which should be considered responsible, it is hardly necessary to offer any criticism. The Committee of the Federation hope that even the members of the Simon Commission will not fail to be struck by the artless character of the suggestions put before them, and they have not the least doubt that as far as the Indian public is concerned the scheme of the Associated Chambers has been seen through before now. Under the circumstances the Committee of the Federation have no doubt that your Chamber will agree that it is not necessary to issue a rejoinder in detail to the memorandum of the Associated Chambers.

CHIPS OF THE SAME BLOCK.

It may be interesting to note that the memorandum of the Associated Chambers is on the same lines as the memorandum of the European Association to the Simon Commission. The latter body is said to be "the sole political organisation of the British community in India having a distinctly political end in view." It is remarkable how the Associated Chambers, which claim complete isolation from political bias, arrive at the same conclusions as the European Association "having a distinctly political end in view." Indian commercial institutions have been charged, before now, as being bodies tinged with political colour. Whether the Indian commercial bodies are thus tinged by politics or not is a question which has to be proved. But the two memoranda submitted by the Associated Chambers and the European Association leave no shadow of doubt as to how these two organisations representing European interests in India think alike.

"HINDUTVA"

A new Gujerati weekly named "Hindutva", printed and published in Ahmedabad every Thursday, by Mr. Ambalal C. Parikh, under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha, has begun its appearance and judging from its first two numbers (18th and 25th October) it has made a good beginning. In the leading article of the issue it is stated that the weekly has been started with the object of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Purushotamdas Manganlal Shah, a Hindu leader of Patnagar-Godhra. It points out that the paper is not communal, as might be supposed from its name. It will stand, without injuring the cause of sister communities, for eradicating those baneful social customs among the Hindus which are eating into the core and sapping the foundation of Hindu society—in short, for the general uplift and progress of the Hindu community.

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SIR LESLIE'S GOOD-BYE TO POONA.

REPLY TO CITY MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

GOVT'S FRIENDLY EYE ON DECCAN CAPITAL

Sir Leslie Wilson, replying to the Farewell address given by the Poona City Municipality said:—

I am very grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me, by presenting me with a valedictory address, of bidding farewell in person to you, and through you to the citizens of Poona whom you represent as Councillors of the Municipality of this important City.

Fully agreeing, as I do, with all you say regarding the importance of a sound system of Local self-Government as the foundation of that wider self-Government to which we all look forward, I greatly appreciate your reference to the Liberalisation of the administation of local bodies has been going on now for a number of years, and for this the greatest credit is due, as you must all be aware, to the advice given to my predecessor by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as a member of his Executive Council, and to me by the Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah as Minister for Local Self-Government.

NOMINATIONS AND LOCAL BODIES.

You have referred in your address to the question of nominations, and in this connection I should like to make it clear that Government are not at all anxious to nominate members of local bodies with any idea of circumcribing their freedom, or controlling their activities. Our object has been to secure by nomination the representation of minorities, or other interests which deserved to be represented but could not expect to be elected under the existing conditions. If a scheme could be devised to secure the adequate representation of all sections of the population, and all interests it appears to me that the necessity for nomination would risappear, and if the Poona City Municipality were to prepare such a scheme and place it before Government, I am confident that it would receive fullest and most sympathetic consideration.

I congratulate you on all that you have been able to do for the welfare of the people of Poona, and I feel sure that there are many matters in which great improvement is still possible if funds permitted. In regard to the drainage scheme, you have, I think, and I feel sure you will agree, received very special consideration from Government, and indeed it has been suggested to me many times that Poona, being the headquarters of Government for part of the year, is in such an advantageous position as to be, in the matter of financial assistance from Government, the envy of other Municipalities less fortunately situated. I have no doubt, however, that Government will continue to look upon Poona with the same friendly eye in the future as it has always done in the past.

"A REGRETFUL GOODBYE."

It is with very deep regret that on Monday morning next, Lady Wilson and I make our final departure from Poona. I think I may claim to know Poona City well for, on many occasions during the period when Government is here, I visit the City for one purpose or the other, and I am most grateful to all the citizens for the very warm and courteous welcome which they invariably accord to Lady Wilson or myself. In bidding you farewell and in thanking you for your address, couched in such kindly and generous terms, may I ask you to convey to the citizens of the City, whom you represent our very best wishes for the future and our assurance that we shall, for all time, maintain a keen interst in their welfare and in the prosperity of the City for which you, gentlemen, work so hard.

Again I thank you very warmly and bid you all a very regretful "goodbye,"

MAHATMA GANDHI AND CALF-INCIDENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi in a recent issue of "Young India" writes that he has received a sheaf-ful of love letters from his innumerable well-wishers on the calf-incident and on his advocacy of applying the same principle and reasoning to invalid human beings. It is evident from this that many persons take a very keen interest in this controversy and as it will be of considerable interest and edification to your innumerable readers to know what American opinion in this connection is, I give below in extenso the following which appeared in the Sunday "New York American" a few months ago.

"An idiot girl imprisoned for seventeen years in the Buncombe County Home, should be killed, Dr. A. G. Berry, penologist, recommended to authorities after inspecting the home.

Dr. Berry says he is an instructor in Summer courses at the North Carolina State Normal School, and that he is a sociologist at the University of Wisconsin.

Death by lethal gas would be a mercy and continued imprisonment is barbarism, the penologist said.

Stony silence on the part of the authorities has met Dr. Berry's report and no physician has volunteered to carry out his recommended 'mercy murder'.

The girl, a hopeless imbecile, is the daughter of well-known residents of the county. She has been kept in a cell, alone, since early girlhood, authorities said, because she is incapable of associating with other human beings and her condition necessitates individual handling of her case.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In his report Dr. Berry says:—

At the county home there is an idiot girl who has been confined in a cell for most of the seventeen years she has been there. May I suggest to the officials of the Buncombe County that as a remedy for this bit of barbarism that one would not expect to find outside the Dark Ages that the idiot girl be turned over to a physician instructed to give her a hypodermic of lethal gas and release her from the misery the county has subjected her to for the past seventeen years.

Dr. Berry's recommendation has recalled several instances in which physicians have braved the storm of reformers' objections by aiding or permitting deaths as acts of mercy.

The first case to startle the public into animated interest was that of Baby Bollinger born in Chicago in 1915. The son of Mrs. Anna Bollinger, the baby boy was born with a body that was characterised as one of nature's blunders. Hopelessly deformed, the child was doomed to years of invalidism and almost certainly to defective mentality and physique thereafter, Dr. Haiselden, the attending physician, said.

By an operation he told the mother the child's life might be saved, but no medical science could avoid the doom of imbecility and deformity that a prolonged life would bring. Mrs. Bollinger told the physician to use his judgment, and Dr. Haiselden, as he expressed it, "let nature take her course."

He administered small quantities of food for a few days, enough to keep the child from starvation and death followed from its natal ailments.

A veritable cyclone of criticism arose and an autopsy was performed on the child. This revealed death from natural causes, but failed to allay the clamour for punishment for the physician. A coroner's jury of six physicians was impanelled and an inquest held which exonerated the Doctor of all blame. Later State's Attorney refused to prosecute Dr. Haiselden despite a strong demand for action from the Attorney-General.

Dr. Haiselden in speaking of the 'merey death' said:—"I decided that the child should not add its weight to the already large burden of defectives. I am answerable only to my own conscience for not preventing its death. I allowed nature to take its course. It was sensible only to discomfort. There was no brain development to register suffering. Nature now has made blank her mistake. I do not call this taking human life. Many say arbitrarily that life is life and should be preserved no matter what the cost, but I see no argument in the vast debt which would accrue in institutions if this argument were followed. If, having been given power to decide, I should have allowed the child to live, I would consider myself guilty against the race. As it is, I consider, I have done a favour to the race."

What I have done has been done many times—but quietly. Many things go on in the medical business which are done solely for good but which, might be condemned by socalled moralists and self-named, social saviors. I have even taken into my own hands the sterilization of defective boys and girls, but always with the consent of their parents. And I know I have done right."

The mother said:—"I gave the Doctor permission to do as he thought best with my child. I did not want it to live. I wanted it to die. Dying now is better than living with a crippled brain and body. I would not visit such suffering on myself, nor on my husband, and certainly not on my own child."

Another case, only slightly dissimilar, occurred in New York a few weeks after Baby Bollinger's death in Chicago. Dr. Julius Goldsmith, the attending physician, refused to operate when the parents forbade him to do so, and an operation was the only thing, the physician said, that could save the child, a girl, born hopelessly paralysed from the waist down. The Dr. said:—"For the sake of humanity I would let the child die now than live seven or eight years in misery. Its life could be saved now, but it would always be a cripple. It is better dead."

Another case that attracted wide interest was that of an English physician, Dr. A. Simpson, who allowed a Sheffield patient to die without taking any steps to try to counteract poison he had taken.

John Robinson, the patient, had been suffering from dropsy and heart disease for some time and took an overdose of a dangerous medicine. Dr. Simpson announced that he believed Robinson better off dead than living a few more years in agony, and did not try to save him. The Doctor was acquitted by a coroner's jury."

I trust those advocates of absolute and undiluted 'ahimsa', after reading the above, will think over the matter again and have the wisdom of seeing the reasonableness of Mahatmaji's pleading.—Yours, etc.,

SORABJI N. DALAL.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP

THE BEST BRAINS NEEDED IN BUSINESS

"If supermen are needed anywhere it is in guiding an industrial enterprise," said Dr. James A. Bowie, director of the Department of Industrial Administration, College of Technology, Manchester, when he delivered the inangural lecture at the sixth Young Launderers' Congress, which was opened at the Cairn Hydro, Harrogate, yesterday.

"I should like to feel," he said, "that the best brains we have among us are on the shoulders of the young men who are entering business to-day. No profession needs them more, and, as things are, probably none receives fewer of them. I do not think that the universities do their duty by the business community neither do I think that the business community uses the universities as they ought to. The same cannot be said of the United States."

The popular conception of the ideal business man as being an aggressive, forthright, domineering type of person was erroneous. When men were sheep, and the industrial world a virgin field on which any pushful person might stake a claim, such men may have had their day. But the new bigness of business, its specialisation, its necessity for planned co-ordination and co-operation, was breedig a new type of business leader with gentler virtues. The modern leader had to have a thorough knowledge of his job. Navigating and co-ordinating were the supreme business functions, and for neither need the employer be a technical expert. For dealing with men the employer should have a keen sense of justice, and he must be able to spread it abroad throughout his staff by selection or contagion. He must also have sympathy and a sense of humour.

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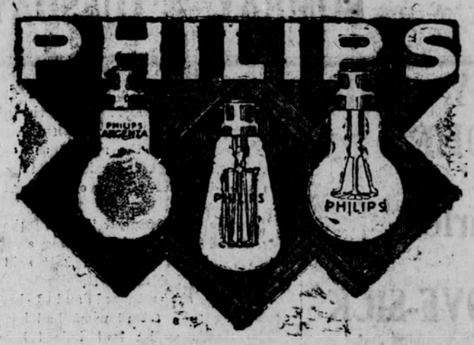

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The Sheik at Monte Carlo

HOW VALENTINO SAVED LOVE-SICK BEAUTY'S LIFE

Let someone utter the word "Casino," and the average stay-at-home man or woman will immediately conjure up a picture of Monte Carlo. But travellers who are familiar with the great Continental pleasure resorts know that the famous Casino overlooking the bay of Monaco has many formidable rivals nowadays.

Indeed, the very cream of cosmopolitan society settles much more readily in Cannes and Deauville than in Monte Carlo and, when it comes to baccarat, the play at these places is as high as anything that Monte Carlo has ever known.

I have been a croupier in the Cannes Casino, and I know this resort every bit as well as I do Monte Carlo, Deauville, Le Touquet and every other luxury 'plage' in Europe.

Cannes is as beautiful as any of them and, in the season, at least as expensive. Beautiful women immaculate men wonderful and luxurious cars motorboats and yachts—money, money, money, on all sides, with every possible temptation to spend it. There you have Cannes in silhouette. Thus writes Paul De Ketchiva (the famous Croupier) in the "People"

Here you can see the great and powerful of the earth in holiday mood.

Make a stroll along the beautiful Promenade de la Croisette any morning shortly before lunch and you will probably encounter two or three of the most famous statesmen in Europe, any number of titled men and women, authors, painters and celebrities of all kinds, together with an inevitable sprinkling of stage and film stars.

And among all these there would also be—although you would not recognise them—a certain number of international crooks and adventurers.

Enter the Casino after dinner in the evening, and you will see the same collection in perfect evening dress staking thousands of francs against a "bank" which is certain to win in the long run.

I recall one evening during my last year as a croupier in Cannes. Seated round the tables, or looking on at the other players, were Mr. Bonar Law—it was only a few months before his death and he was then Prime Minister; Monsieur Poincare formerly president of the French Republic; Sir Basil Zaharoff, the "Mystery Millionaire" and at one time the uncrowned King of Monte Carlo; and next to him, Mary Pickford, the World's Sweetheart.

And this did not complete the company—Dowager Queen Sophie Greece sat at the far end of my table, a giant ruby flashing wickedly under the electric lights in a pendant on her breast. Next to her was King George of Grace, and, standing behind them, one of the worst adventuresses on the Riviera.

Nearby also was an ex-convict, and talking animatedly to him a man who had served ten years for manslaughter!

Is there anywhere in the world except in a casino where one would be likely to meet so illustrious and at the same time so oddly assorted a company?

That particular evening was not remarkable for high play, since most of those whom I have mentioned were present merely as spectators. But I believe Mary Pickford won a few thousand francs, and both M. Poincare and Mr. Bonar Law made a few small wagers.

But I have seen more than one world-famous celebrity infected for a while by the gambling fever. The late Rudolph Valentino, for example, was a gambler by instinct, and I have seen him lose heavily at the tables.

Valentino was so enormously rich, however, that he took his losses with the utmost sang froid.

I met the famous screen artist durign one of his rare visits to Europe and in Cannes, as in every other place, he was "lionised" and feted as a chosen of the gods.

Perhaps at first I rather despised this petted favourite of the film "fans," but an incident which occurred in the Casino one night quickly altered my opinion and convinced me that he was every inch a man.

A woman edged through the crowd which always collected round Valentino and, suddenly throwing her arms around his neck, kissed him. It was an embarrassing incident, and for a moment the great film star was nonplussed. Then smiled, reached for the woman's hand and gallantly kissed it. It was a chicalrous and gentlemanly action—and relieved the situation at once.

MIDNIGHT MAURADER.

The woman—erotic and French—took this as an encouragement from Valentino, and after that she refused to leave him alone. Whether in the Casino or on the beach, she was always near him, and even when he went motoring she followed his car in her own.

One night Valentino was suddenly awakened by the opening of his bedroom door. Thinking that it was perhaps a thief, he jumped out of bed and grabbed the intruder.

Imagine his astonishment when he found it was a woman, and on switching up the lights discovered that it was the woman who had been following him about.

"I am sorry, Monsieur," she exclaimed in apparent confusion, "I mistook your suis of rooms for mine. The lift boy. . ."

"He is careless," said Valentino gravely "We will call him and he will take you up to your own floor."

But even this incident did not end the infatuated woman's pursuit of the "Great Lover of the Screen." She continued to follow Valentino about, to send him flowers and presents, and to make lovesick eyes at him in public.

She was unquestionably a beautiful woman, but her persistence began to be a serious annoyance to Rudolph Valentino and eventually he found it necessary to tell her plainly and firmly that he was utterly uninterested in her and wished she would do him the great kindness of leaving him alone.

At this the woman went into hysterics and threw her arms around Valentino's neck. Disengaging himself, the tried to get away, but she clung to him anew.

"Madam," he said, "please—please—let us terminate this painful affair."

"I shall kill myself if you will not let me be with you always," replied the woman.

Valentino for once in his life was at a loss what to do. And he took refuge in sheer fight.

That night on the restruant at Valentino's hotel the woman insisted on being placed at a table near that of the film star and throughout the meal she kept her eyes fixed on him.

"I wish that woman wouldn't look at me like that" said Valentino to one of the party he was dining with, "it gives me a cold shiver down my back."

The next instant he leapt to his feet, upsetting the whole table. With a tigerlike spring he covered the space between him and the table at which the woman was sitting and dashed her champagne glass from her hand.

The rest of the diners looked on in astonishment—they thought that Rudolph Valentino had gone mad. Taking the woman firmly by the arm, he led her from the restaurant, and later returned to explain his conduct to his friends.

"I happened to see her slip something into her champagne," he said simply. "She had threatened suicide before. That's why I jumped so quickly. It was just as well I did for she had dropped prussic acid into her glass."

I never learned what was the ultimate fate of the foolishly infatuated woman whose life Valentino saved, but it is certain that she was not seen at Cannes again that season.

A few weeks later, however, after Valentino had returned to America, I witnessed another dramatic incident in which a woman was concerned. The Casino was very crowded and the play unusually high when, all of a sudden, there was a commotion in the throng, and I saw a very pretty girl struggling between two attendants. One of the Casino's special detectives came running up at once to see what was the matter.

"This woman," said a tall, thin Greek with as evil a face as I had ever seen in my life, "has robbed me of my pocketbook—search her handbag and you will find it."

"This is an outrage!" cried the girl, "I am Lady—" and she mentioned a name that at once made the rest of the onlookers start, for, if what she said was true, she was the daughter of one of England's oldest families.

"Excuse me, Madame," said the detective, "will you submit to being searched?"

"Certainly, if you wish it," said the girl, and was led away.

Presently she returned and I heard her explaining to a friend what had happend.

The man's wallet had indeed been in her bag, but Chief of the Casino Dective Service had recognised the Greek as a "crook" whose favourite trick was to accuse innocent women of robbing him, have them arrested, and then demand money—or sometimes an even greater price than gold—to withdraw the charge.

Occasionally attempts are made to rob the Casino by bare-faced hold-ups. I remember such a case at the Cannes Casino some years ago, when a gang of Russian criminals, which included four women, planned to rob the roulettt table at midnight one Saturday.

The attempt might quite possibly have succeeded but for the fact that the leader of the gang—a great brute of a man named Zomkoff—transferred his affections from one of the women to another.

The discarded woman crook, crazy with jealousy, went secretly, late one night, to the head of the Cannes Detective Force and betrayed the whole plot.

The police were not slow in making their preparations. On the night on which the raid was planned the gang arrived singly and in pairs as ordinary visitors. As they entered the Casino they were asked to step into a side office for examination of their passports.

As soon as they entered the door was shut after them, and two detectives pushed revolvers into their faces while a third handcuffed them.

When they were bundled out by another door—along a passage and out of a back entrance and into waiting police cars which drove them swiftly to the police station.

The whole gang was thus secured with the exception of the leader Zomkoff and the woman who had betrayed him. She, relenting at the last moment, and sur her rival would be captured, managed to intercept Zomkoff on his way to the Casino and warn him of his peril.

The Russian managed to make his escape taking the woman who had betrayed the gang with him. Later, her decapitated body was found between Nice and Lyons, and it was thought that Zomkoff had had his revenge by pushing her off the express train that was taking him to safety.

Whether he was ever captured I am unable to say, but I know that the rest of the members of the gang were given ten years apiece at the Assizes—which meant transportation out of France to the French Penal Settlements in Guiana.

BID FOR ASIAN AIR ROUTES

A RUSSO-GERMAN COMBINE

A Russo-German air service combine is making a bid for a monopoly of air routes between Europe and Asia. This combine is the outcome of prolonged negotiations between the Soviet Government and a group of German interests composed of aeroplane manufacturers and air services organizations.

A secret agreement is reported to have been concluded between the parties where by Asia was divided into "Zones of Influenct." The Soviets are to operate in those eastern territories which they control, or with which they are in friendly relations while the Germans are to appear as the principals in those countries where the Soviets are distrusted or with whose rulers they are not persona grata.

The first move has already been made in China. Since Moscow is not friendly with the Nanking Government, the Russian proposals for an air line which were made in 1925 have been dropped and the German "Lufthansa" company are now negotiating with the Nanking Government for a services between Nanking and Berlin, via Irkutsk; the flight is to take only six days.

MOVE IN AFGHANISTAN.

The next move is contemplated in Afghanistan. A German observer in Kabul states that as soon as it was realized by Soviet circles that King Amanullah looked askance at the Soviet air monopoly in Afghanistan he was immediately approached by the Lufthansa representative with proposals for new lines, while the Russians kept in the background.

According to the "Izvestiya," the Moscow-Irkutsk line will start regular services next year, as all the necessary arrangements have now been made to link up this service with Berlin. Irkutsk will then become an important air service junction, connecting both Moscow and Berlin with Peking, Nanking, and Tokio, while branch lines will serve Mongolian and Siberian centres.

As regards China, the plans provide for an air service via Anidzhan and Kashgar to Western China, and via Simbirsk, Samara and Ulan-Bator to Peking. The latter is in addition to the Irkutsk-Peking service.

Arrangements are disclosed also showing extensions in the Moscow-Kabul service via Tashkent, which will link up Afghanistan with Germany. This is made possible by extending the services to Alma-Ata (formerly known as Verny, in Turkestan, to which Turkey is exiled, Samarkand Semipalatinck, and other towns. A regular air service to Persia is also being organized.

The Berlin-Moscow-Constantinople route for which negotiations are now proceeding, is to be via Odessa. The Soviet have already laid the foundation for "the first jump" by a service from Kharkoff to Odessa. The Kharkoff aerodrome is the junction for services to Moscow and other centres.

"OUR FUTURE VICTORIES"

It is stated that Teheran, in Persia, will be reached from Moscow in 20 hours while Tokio via Irkutsk-Vladivostok will be reached from Berlin in seven days. All the services are being planned for mail, passengers, and light goods.

Money for these ambitious plans is to be provided by the Soviet Government, and "Izvestya" explains:

While it is true that civil aviation is a losing proposition, it is, nevertheless, a fact that losses are smaller than those made war aviation. Speaking commercially, war aviation shows losses of the full 100 per cent. whereas civil aviation shows a loss only on 40 to 60 per cent.

Moreover, civil aviation is of immense importance from a war point of view—and of incalculably greater importance than any other form of transport. Aeroplanes particularly are easily adaptable for war purposes, just as the mercantile ships during the Imperialist war were easily adapted.

It is by creating a powerful civil aviation in the country that we are preparing for our future victories in the air.

(Continued from column 6)

accept them as prophets, and if they make money by so doing they give pleasure and perhaps help and inspiration to those who pay.

People who believe in miraculous cures are to be found in all ranks of life. One of the most remarkable was Prince Hohenloha, who was born at the end of the eighteenth cnetury.

Educated for the priesthood, he met a simple peasant who persuaded him that he had the gift of curing disease.

KING CURED.

The Princess of Schwarzenburg had bees a paralytic invalid for many years. The prince took the peasant to see her and he cured her. Apparently she had a mental inhibition, a belief that she was paralysed, when really she was not.

There is no suggestion that the prince or the peasant or the princess were in a conspiracy. It was simply a case of mental deficiency overcome under the influence of a stronger and more dominating character.

The ex-King of Bavaria was cured of deafness by the peasant and his friend the prince and wrote a long and grateful testimonial.

These things are the commonplace of therapeuty. But when they are told to ignorant people, and particularly to people who are themselves suffering from serious illness, they produce in many cases an astonishing effect.

The triumphs of the revivalist are easier but even more spectacular. That accounts for the crowds who follow Mrs. MacPherson.

They will get from her neither light nor leading, but possibly they will get that thrill which they seek and which they account no trouble too grea tto secure.

"incredulity is sometimes the vice of a fool, and credulity the defect of a man of intelligence."

In any event, the invading tribe of the hot gospellers do not do very much harm. They vitalise the faith of those who

FOUR MAGNETIC WOMEN.

Truth about Hot-gospellers.

What are the qualities that have enabled women, throughout the course of history, to magnetise the public, to found new creeds, and to establish new religions

Many women have achieved fame by the ardour of their faith, from Sappho to Joan of Arc. And every generation apparently produces its own outstanding figure in this respect. To-day we are asked to accept Mrs. Aimee McPherson as in the line of magnetic succession. There are some of us who will politely decline. Thus writes Henry S. Doig in the "Sunday Despatch".

THE MIRACLE THRILL.

It is well that people should understand that Mrs. McPherson is not a person of the slightest importance. She is not among the band of pioneers who devoted their lives to offering comfort and spiritual help to their contemporaries.

Many simple-minded persons believe that miracles are possible, and that before any woman can have achieved a reputation like that of Mrs. McPherson she must be a miracle worker, and may at any moment give them the thrill of a miracle.

Mrs. McPherson does not claim to be a miracle worker. On the other hand, she takes no steps to make this clear to the simple-minded among her admirers. She tells a story of her early days, when the tent in which she was preaching began to tear. She addressed it and said: "In the name of the Lord I command you to stop." The tearing stopped—a torn flap having caught on a nail. A man once went up to Disraeli and said to him: "Mr. Gladstone, I believe," Disraeli replied, "If you believe that you would believe anything." Mrs. McPherson's admirers believe anything she choose to tell them.

SCHOLARSHIP.

For the rest Mrs. McPherson is as ingenuous as most of her flock. She has no use for the higher criticism; she believes every word of the Bible, from the Garden of Eden to Revelations. There are advantages in this position. For one thing it dispenses with the need for scholarship.

Mrs. McPherson, her followers declare, has an amazing personality. Certainly she believes in the spectacular. In her church at Los Angeles is a lighthouse and a lifeboat, and her followers make gifts, placing food on one side of the boat and clothing on the other. People who are in trouble are invited to visit the Church, and in emergencies a helper is sent out in a motor-car to aid the distressed. The value of this sort of thing in publicity is obvious. The human story is always arriving.

MORE EFFECTIVE.

The truth is that Mrs. McPherson is not so dramatic or appealing a personality as some of her predecessors. Mrs. Eddy, who gave the world Christian Science, was a much more effective character.

Neither of them is in the same school as Mme. Blavatsky or Mrs. Annie Besant. Mme. Blavatsky, the high priest of theosophy, founded a cult that had ten of thousands of enthusiasts who really believed that she could cure diseases and tell the future.

Mrs. Besant had a much higher standard of culture and education than the hot gospellers represented by Mrs. McPherson and her class. Her work in India, where she decided to live, has won official recognition, in spite of the fact that her friends believe that she can remember two previous existences.

According to these friends, she recalls a previous existence in which she was Hypatia, born in Alexandria in the fourth century, and afterwards was Giordano Bruno, who was burnt as an obstinate heretic in Rome in the seventeenth century.

Mrs. Besant, now undoubtedly one of the most remarkable women in the world, over eighty years of age, is apparently convinced that a young Indian called Krishnamurti, is a vehicle of the manifestation of supernatural powers—in plain language, a new Messiah.

THE ENEMY.

An entirely different type was the famous Mrs. Carrie Nation, an American lady who was obsessed by the idea that drink was the enemy of mankind and that it was her duty, as Mr. Billy Sunday, Mrs. McPherson's male prototype, would say, to defeat "the booze-devil."

Her procedure was simple. Armed with a hatchet she marched into liquor-saloons and proceeded to smash the mirrors and other decorations. Her followers presented her with a silver hatchet, and for some years she was the adored of millions of admirers.

All these people seem to make a special appeal to those who are disappointed with life and hope to find some miraculous panacea that will cure that disappointment. The greatest of them, probably, was a German doctor, Friedrich Mesmer, who gave the word mesmerism to the languages of Europe.

For many years crowds followed him wherever he went, in the belief that his animal magnetism would cure all their ills. Silence, darkness, and emotional expectation encouraged, convulsive erises in the patients which they believed to be cures.

CHURCHES FOUNDED.

Of woman enthusiasts who have sought to give to the world, new religions, or at least new ideals, probably Mrs. Eddy has left the greatest impression. The churches she founded still survive in most of the great cities of the world.

The idea that disease is a delusion is one of the tenets most firmly held by her followers. The experts among them, of course, explain away the more astounding contentions.

But when people are invited to conjure away diseases by a prayer like this, one begins to wonder where the limits of optimism and hysteria overlop:

"Lord, help us to believe that All Evil is utterly unreal; that it is silly to be sick; wicked to be ailing; atheism and denial of God to say, 'I am sick.' Help us to stoutly affirm that we have no dyspepsia, that we never had dyspepsia, that we will never have dyspepsia, that there is no such thing, that there never was any such thing, and never will be any such thing. Amen."

The people of this country are not easily to be excited by hot gospellers, who have all the tricks of the platform orator, all the artifices of the born publicists.

They realise that the community in which they live have outlived this disease of the nerves as most of us have got over measles.

There is nothing new in the idea of healing the body by mental means. That goes right back to the days of the Egyptian and Greek shrines, where the healing art was practised among other mysteries.

KING'S EVIL.

We find it also in English history in the shape of "Touchisg for the King's Evil." It was a popular remedy for such complaints as serofula and goitre. Queen Elizabeth, that hard-headed woman, rather objected to it, but she yielded to her advisers when they urged her to go on, as it was part of a Queen's duty.

It is astonishing to read the records of the authorities on this point. King James II. touched eight hundred persons in Chester Cathedral during one of his royal progresses. And his surgeon, undoubtedly an able and honest man, wrote: "I myself have been frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by his Majesty's touch alone, without any aid from chirurgery."

Just over a hundred years ago Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet and seer, claimed that he possessed supernatural powers and could cast out devils and perform cures.

BIG CLAIMS.

To-day evangelistic enthusiasts pay sufficient respect to the spread of knowledge to be able to refrain from claiming supernatural powers to cure disease. They are, perhaps, unwilling to face the investigations that would certainly be the sequel. They are satisfied to let their followers make the most sensational claims.

Morley, in his life of Diderot, says that

(Continued in column 4)

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